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SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851.

[Two Numbers, 1s.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

The visits which, from time to time, the Sovereigns of England have paid, with all the splendour of state ceremonial, to their ancient city of London, have, for the most part, been matters of mere form and routine. Custom exacted such visits on the access-

sion of the Monarch, and the Monarch most usually conformed to modelled upon no former ceremonial, but stands by itself, one of the sion of the Monarch, and the Monarch most usually conformed to the custom, because compliance was considered, in the popular estimation, to be almost as essential a part of the ceremonial as the Coronation itself. The first visit paid to her capital by Queen Vic-toria was of this character. Very different in its origin and motives was the last visit, which our columns this day record. It was

most gratifying public displays of a year which has been singularly prolific of such pleasing, as well as unexpected events.

When Queen Victoria first visited the city of London, she was no stranger to the hearts of the people. Though her character and

disposition were unknown, many virtues were expected of her.

KING LEOPOLD AND THE ROYAL CHILDREN OF BELGIUM.

KING LEOPOLD AND THE ROYAL CHILDREN

OF BELGIUM.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, may fairly claim to rank among the best, and, in many respects, the most fortunate of monarchs. His reign, viewed politically, is peculiarly prospectus. He rules over a free, moral, industrious, and contented people, who, after achieving their own emanicipation, have had the further rare and pre-eminent good fortune of knowing how to make use of liberty. With them, under the guidance of their King, all has been caution, conciliation, and mederation. Whilst the nations around them have been convulsed by revolutions and discord, the Belgians have kept steadily the same, their energies devoted to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and their lives appent in the furtherance of internal order and domestic comfort.

The story of millic domestic and foreign, that shook the mote many years ago, is a strange one but far stranger in the biography of their posent King. His life is curiously mingies to well, after them note many years ago, is a strange one but far stranger is the biography of their posent King. His life is curiously mingies to the most important revent in the modern history of Europe; he cause in the modern history in the stranger of the Monarch's condition and carer are very interesting, and well worth contemplating.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, now in his sixty-first year, unceasingly fortunate in his political career, has, in his domestic life, experienced much happiness, checquered by much grief and sorrow. His alliance

The King of the Belgians is himself a Protestant; his Royal children are Catholic—the religion of their mother. They receive a most careful

are Catholic—the religion of their mother. They receive a none constitution of Belgium, the succession to the throne is limited to the direct male line of Leopold, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. In default of a male heir, the King, with the consent of the Legislative Chamber, may nominate his successor; and in further default of such nomination, the throne is vacant. It is not, we believe, necessary that any future King should be a Catholic. In Belgium, indeed, all religious persuasions enjoy the most perfect freedom. The Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish clergy receive support from the State.

Both the sons of King Leopold are Lieutenauts in Belgian regiments. An aide-de-camp is attached to the household of the elder son, the Duke of Brabant. The office is filled by M. d'Hanine de Moerkerke, a Major in the 1st Belgian regiment of carbineers.

The whole curviving Boyal family of the Belgians were the other day in this country, the honoured guests of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Their eventful history and their recent afficient, ether private worth, virtues, and amiability, render the Boyal widower and his youthful offspring, upon whom rest a kingdom's hopes, personages worthy of deep interest and general respect and affection.



DUKE OF BRABANT

THE ROYAL CHILDREN OF BELGIUM .- DRAWN BY BAUCNIET.

When a second time the Queen visited the ancient city, it was no longer a mere formality to which she lent the splendour of her presence; but the inauguration of the new Temple of Commerce, to which she, as the Sovereign of the greatest commercial people on the face of the globe, was appropriately invited. The circumstances were peculiar, such as had not been known in England since the remote mays when another Queen, highly popular in her time, and still remembered with good-will in the traditions of the people, opened the first Royal Exchange as a place where the merchants might congregate. Comparisons between Elizabeth and Victoria were not wanting at that period—all of them to the advantage of the living Queen, whose merits as a constitutional Sovereign, and the head of English society, as much transcended those of her illustrious predecessor as the Great Elizabeth and Sovereign, and the head of English society, as much transcended those of her illustrious predecessor as the Great Elizabeth and Sovereign, and the head of English society, as much transcended those of her illustrious predecessor as the Great Elizabeth and the magnificent. The occasion was one of a nature to interest in the highest degree all classes of the people; and it was universally felt that the solemn consecration of the Commercial Temple, and the unveiling of the words that are emblazoned upon its front, would have lost much of their worth and significance, if the head of the State had not been present to recognise in the face of the people; and of the world, that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof."

The third visit of the Queen to London, and which we must call the last, until some new occasion shall invite her again into the same scenes, was still more remarkable than either of those which preceded it. The Queen inaugurated the great Palace of Trade, in 1839, but there remained one more inauguration of an etities still more suggestive, which required all the extraneous pomp and circumstance of the present source of the

IRELAND.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNODS.

vn—I repeat that what I state is a fact.
te—I repeat it is false; and I said, it is one of the most unfounded
a man could make (Upreat.).
gers—Call order, Moderator. Is Dr. Cooke permitted to proceed in
er? (Unreas.)

he is permitted to proceed, as long as he proceeds in

were not interrupted when speaking. Dr. Brown listened-lence—(Huses) - and you interrupt him every moment. Will interrupt any person who speaks untruly. M. dorstor ruled that a person was not to be interrupted be rupiled to when he had concluded. When meen say what is not true. *, * ask you, Moderator, is this to be permitted.* (Hisses ask the Assembly is there a Christian here can tolerate sagain repost what I said before, that the assertion, as re-terral vision of the same that the sasertion, as re-terral visions.

out your false witnesses; Christ was sen-

ald no such thing, sir; your assertion is untrue. (Oh, oh.)
assert you did. (Uproar.)
de not, sir; and you are very wrong in persisting in such an int a brother minister, when you are told it! untrue.
as matisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke); I am satisfied.
bMr. Reid, and leaning over his pew)—Well, what did you say?
abdto see was carried on between both rev. zentlemen, mingide
f remarks on the occurrence, continued for some moments.

year ranted a further sum of one hun-ction of the new Hospital for Disease darlon-stone of which was laid a shor

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The question of the Revision of the Constitution, which has so long agitate political parties in France, has at length been brought fully and fairly before the nation and the Legislature, by the very able report of M do Tocqueville, who has been appointed for the purpose by the committee to which the Assembly had referred the various proposit one on the subject for consideration.

RUSSIA.

from Russian correspondents, the troops of Russia serving against the Circa-siam nave, within the lat month, been completely defeated by Mohammed Emin one of the lieutonants of Schamil, and their loss is stated at 5000 killed or prisoners. It is added that the Circa-siams have rejoited to carry on the war vigorously during the summer.

UNITED STATES.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. is week from the Cape to the 31st of May, b which arrived on Monday last, the 7th, ali

y named Thomas (son of David Thomas, otherwise "Dai

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN TALBOT



DAVID OCHTERLONY DYCE SOMBRE, ESQ



Dyce Sombre was a Roman Catholic.

SIR CHARLES BANNERMAN, BART



SIR DAVID SCOTT, BART., R.H.



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

The Ecclesiastical Titles' Assumption Bill was brought up from the House of romons, and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday d KINNAIRD moved that the House resolve itself into committee on the

HARDWICKE opposed the motion, on the ground that it would give faci-landed proprietors to lay charges on their estates to be baid by their

ies by landed proprietors to lay charges on their estates to be paid by incurcessors.

Their Lordships divided, and the numbers were—For the bill, 18; against it,
i: majority, 18. The bill was consequently lost.

Lord ELLENBOAGOGEN moved for certain returns connected with the case of
thee Pershaud, and stated, a variety of force confirmatory of his observations
a former evouing reative to the uniair trial and illegal imprisonment of
at person.

Lord Baucustrow defended the Government of India from the observations of
enoble Earl, and expressed his hope that the present, like many former
arges against it, whild turn out to have been greatly exaggerated, if not alculture without foundation.

After a few observations, in, reply, from the Earl of ELLENBOAGUGH, the
jet dropped.

subject dropped.

SMITHFIFLD REMOVAL.

Earl Granville moved the second reading of the Smithfield-market Removal Bill, which was agreed to without discussion.

Bill, which was agreed to without discussion.

And Morrisactic, in moving for certain papers connected with the Fapal agreed to the second reading to the second reading to the measure which had been sent up to them from the House of Commons.

The Marquis of Lansonware deprecaded any discussion of the bill until it should be brought regularly under the notice of their Lordships on its second reading.

papers were ordered.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-MONDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, a new write was ordered for the borough of Knaresborough, in the room of the Hon. W. S. Luccelles, doceased.

The House resumed the committee on the Inhabited House Duty Bill, the renaining clauses were agreed to after seam discussion, and the report was ordered to the seam of the seam

tions.

HEWE said he did not suppose, from the way in which the building was proceeded with that he should even tive to see it finished.

samendment of Sir D. Nozaszy was ultimately negatived without a diviant the House went into committee of supply on the unit service estimates.

The vote of £32 000 for secret service was opposed by the was a prevalent find that the money was chiefly spent for electione find purposes. Colonel Starmage cancurred in objecting to the vote, whose very title of "set" he consucred antificient to condem it. The non-and galant memory as chiefly the consucred antificient to condem it. The non-and galant memory conded to indivate various ways of a fettive or in-tilious character in which he wested that the unney was, or might te, expended by the Ministers. Lord Plaimage of the vote of the time of the condem is sent in thirty and corruption. It is disassion was tit marely closed by a spent in thirty and corruption. It is disassion was tit marely closed by a second of the money was a read as third time and passed, adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Apprentice to the Sea Service Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Regulation Act Amendment Bill was read.

ond time.

The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Expenses of Shartzsbuar moved the second reading of the Lodging-Houses II, and unred strongly on their Lodghips the necessity of adopting measures rim roving the dwellings and otherwise ameliorating the condition of the k ng classes in this country.

Af er a short discuss on, in which several Peers took part, the motion was reed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-TUESDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting, in which it was occupied with the discussion of the clause of the Civil Bills (Ireland) Bill, which eventually passed through ommittee, and was ordered to be reported.

In the evening sitting,

In the evening sitting,

Mr. STAFFORD presented a pet-tion from Joseph Paxton, setting forth that it

beigning the Grystal Palsee, he had quite as much in view the subsequent pur
bess for which it might be used as the immediate object of its erection; and

raying that the House would take some means of preserving it to the country

(Mr. Stafford) begged to move that the puttion be printed with the roses, and

(ast) of the third that he intended very shortly to call attention to the subject.

CHANCERY REFORM.

Viscount Palmerston, at the Bar, presented to the House her Majesty's grasus answer to the address of the House, moved on the 28th of June, by Mr. Strart, praying her Majesty to add two lay members to the Chancery Comission. He had to inform the House that her Majesty had given directions ac

rdingly.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION

Viscount PALMESTON also presented to the Hause her Majesty's gracions to the address moved by the Marquis of Blandford, "praying that she to the address moved by the Marquis of Blandford, "praying that she graciously pleased to take into consideration the rate of spiritual destitutions that the properties of the propert

and object.

ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUIT.

ord R. Gaoswanok moved for leave to bring in a buil to rapped the attorneys' collector's anneal ecitificate duity. The noble Lord said he would be connot to do more than lay his bill on the table with a view to its consideration season; but the would not even do that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer did say that when the income tax should have been decided upon he would do say that when the income tax should have been decided upon he would be the sax to be amongst the first to be considered with a view to its repeal.

It is a considered with a view to the repeal to the except of the Exchequer opposed the motion, and said, however to the the finances of the country would not permit him to get factor as well of the regard to the finances of the country would not permit him to get factor when you repealing taxes than he had indicated in his financial estement.

onever, he were in a different posit on, he did not think that the duty in time was the precise one which should take precedence of all others in being sixed.

a few words from Lord R. GROSVENOR in reply, fouse divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 162; against it, alority against the Government and

to withdraw his amendment, and allow the vote to be taken on the ballot ques-

Captain Scorker, in a maiden speech, announced himself an old supporter of the ballot.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—
For the motion
Against it

Majority

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheering.

Mr. Scoutz then moved:—"That, in order to lighten the severe pressure of poor-rates in Ireland, it is expedient to facilitate by every means the employment of the inmates of workhouses in reproductive labour, so as to make these establishments, as far as peasible, self-supporting; and that it is the duty of the Foor-Law Commissioners to see so destrable an object faily carried out."

Mr. W.F.A.TERETY seconded the motion.

Mr. W.F.A.TERETY seconded the motion.

Mr. W.F.A.TERETY seconded the motion of the subject, but there were difficultativing was fully alive to the importance of the subject, but there were difficultativing was fully alive to the importance of the subject, but there were difficult of the free control of the subject of the subject of the free control of the subject of the subject of the free control of the subject of the subject of the free control of the subject of the subject of the free control of the subject of

Mercandile Marine Act Amendment Bill was read a second time. arned at half-past 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into committee on the Colonial Property Qualification Bill,

Mr. Tuysext moved that it be an instruction to the committee to provide for the abolition of any property qualification for the election of members to serve in Parliament. The hon, gentleman dwelt at some length on the case of Mr. Prinsep, the late member for Herwich, who, although a man of undoubted wealth and respectability, was yet rejected upon some technicality connected with his quantication. He also referred to the fact, that in the case of society of the property of the could not see why a distinction should in this respect be made between the representatives of that country and the rest of the engine.

Mr. Ewart, as a Souch member, seconded the motion, and reminded the the members for the Humerus were not the only exceptions to the rule, for the members of the flux of the country and the proposal came before the fluxes in a somewhat singurar shape, being an amendment on a bill for admitting colonial property as a qualification. The real question was, whether there was any security in this quantitation, which no one had any difficulty in obtaming, so far as to satisfy the examiners, even though not really possessed of it. He thought there was not security whatever in it, and he therefore could see no reason why the whole question of qualification, which no the lad any difficulty in obtaming, so far as to satisfy the examiners, even though not really possessed of it. He thought there was not security whatever in it, and he therefore could see no reason why the whole question of qualification, when he had not difficulty in obtaming, so far as to satisfy the examiners, even though not really possessed of it. He thought there was not security when the any possessed of it. He thought there was constructed in the same possess of the same possess of the could not be consideration of partiament, and he should not be the could not be cons

Mr. TEPRELLE Said that, saicr what man mire from the mone Lord, he would therewise motion.
Mr. Horry, for the same reason, withdrew his bill.
The order of the day was then discharged.
On the motion that the Home made Spirits in Bond Bill be read a second

The neuer of the say was then discharged.

On the motion that the Home made Spirits in Bond Bill be read a second time,
The Chayekkhor of the Excristors atrongly opposed the motion, contending that the principle upon which the excise duties were levied was, that they should be levided at the earliest possible period, so at oger rid of the supervisions of the excise. The bill was introduced upon the plea that foreign and color late principle and an advantage in the mode of bonding over home made spirits, which was calculated to lesson the comparative consumption of the late.

This he contended was a error, and quoted returns to show that since the year 1847 colonial and foreign spirits had decreased in consumption, while the contended was an error, and quoted returns to show that since the year 1847 colonial and foreign spirits had decreased in consumption of the late of home-made spirits and larcely increased. Any change in the present change asked for would be tujust and unfair, and won larger than the consumption of home-made spirits. Level Nass contended that the restrictions complained of amounted to nothing short of the pre-hibition of the exportation of home-made spirits. He admitted that the consumption of home-made spirits had uncreased, but he could not agree that the prosperity of the trade should be any argument against relieving it from a system which was select to be a grievance. There would be no loss to the revenue; or if there should be, the Sotch and Irish dutillers would it erso were had a second time of the proposed that the consession themselves, and they opposed its being given to all others.

Mr. 58. SPINOS moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Bas opposed the bill.

Mr. RENNODS supported the bill.

Mr. Bes opposed from the numbers were—

The blue divided, and the numbers were—

The office amendment

liscussion.
The Turnpike Acts Continuance Billwas read a second time.

COPYHOLD AND INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

Mr. BOUVERE Obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and to continue, for a time to be limited, the copyhold and inclosure commission.

The bill was read a first time, and the House adjurned at half-past five colock.

The bill was read a first time, and the reversible to the bill for extending the property of the bill for extending the jurisdiction of county courts to bankrupty cases. One of those highestones was that it made his operation of the clause enforcing residence on highestones was that it made his operation of the clause enforcing residence on was first in the objection, and would, when he again part. He shought there was force in the objection, and would, when he again part with the bill during the property of the county of the county of the bill of the county of the bill of the bill of the county of the bill of the bill of the county of the bill of the bill of the county of the bill of the county of the bill of the county of the bill of the

BURGESSES AND FREEMEN PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE BILL.

Lord BEAUMONY moved thosecond reading of this bill. The Small Tenuments
Rating Act had incidentally distranchised a large number of persons, to whom it
was the oi; of of the present bill rovestore the irranchise.

The bill was read a second time.

The Earl of Ellessnoscouch moved for a copy of a report from Mr. A. G. Finlaison to Mr. Labouchere on the Merchant Seamen's Fand, cated 18th March.,
1800, and hald before the House of Commons, and by them ordered to be printed,
1800, and hald before the House of Commons, and by the Board of Trado since
the report of the Commissioners of 1848, relating to the present condition and
Agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Railway Bill:

HARWICH ELECTION COMMITTEE.

HARWICH ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The following members were sworn to by the validity of the late Harwich election return .—Mr. Fergus, Mr. Rershaw, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. Deedes, and Sir Henry Willoughby.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND BILL.

The Honse went into committee on the bill; Mr. Bernal in the chair.

Clauses 1 to 15 were agreed to. On clause 15 being proposed,

Mr. Labouchizak said, the object of the bill was to substitute a new and improved mensigement of the thand, which, under the present mode of management, was dwinding into ruin.

After a few words from Mr. Forstera,

Mr. CARDWELL said, the present bill was few.

and several cisuses were passed.

The House then postponed its sitting for a time, and re-assembled at five o'clock.

o'clock.

Mr. Hatter moved for a new writ for Scarbough, in the room of the Hon.

George Augustus Phipps, styled the Earl of Mulgrave, who, since his election,

had accepted the office of Comptroller of her Majesty's Househeld.—Agreed to.

Mr. Hayrea also moved for a new writ, for the borough of Arundel, in the
room of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who had accepted the office of Steward
of her Majesty's Chiltera Hunderdea.—Agreed to.

Mr. Firbes presented a petition from Stirling in favour of the Attorneys' Certificate Bill.

The Chief Justices Salaries Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill. Mr. Drs. Alext seld he could not let that opportunity pass without sagin expressing his disapprobation of the bill, which he considered was one of the most impolite financial measures that could be introduced under existing circumstances. Hear, hear.) He believed that very few months would chapte ere the country would read that the could be appeared by the country would read that the country would be appeared to the country would read that the country would be appeared to the country would read that the country would be a country would be considered to the country would be considered to th

Mr. Home moved asylums (Ireland) Sill, the Turnpike I. Sir JAMES BROOKE AND BORNEO.

Mr. Home moved for an address to her Majissty, that she we pleased to appoint her Royal Commission to inquire into the pre James Brooke on the north-western coast of Berneo, since his her Majissty and the Royal Commission to inquire into the pre James Brooke on the north-western coast of Berneo, since his her Majissty and Commissioner and Consul-General to the Sulpendent Chiefs of Borneo; and especially into the attack ms jesty's and the Homorrable East Inda Company's naval forces, ms and direction, on certain wild tribes of that Island, called the Sak bas Dyaks, on the night of the Sist July, 1849; and further the will gracionally command, that the opinion of her Mejesty's Judau wise of the holding by Sir James Brooke, at one and thus my wise of the holding by Sir James Brooke, at one and thus my sir James Brooke, at one and thus my sir James Brooke, at one and thus my sir James Brooke and the Siltan and independent chiefs of Bornco, he, Sir James Brooke arawak, where there is no independent chief and also of the a vertical particular stream of the British settlement of Labuan, disease of the Sirkish settlement of Labuan, disease of the Sirkish settlement of Labuan, disease of the Sirkish settlement of Labuan, disease.

Majority
The motion was accordingly lost.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PIRATES' HEAD MONEY.—On Wednesday, Mr Hume, M.P., obtained in a parliamentary document, an account of the expenditure of £129,000 as pirates' head money. On one occasion £42,425 was claimed for 2900 pirates: There were 38 officers and 425 men in the engagement.

DEATH OF GENERAL WOOD, LIEUTENANT OF THE TOWER.—
General J. S. Wood, who hield the sincerure appointment of Lieutenant or the Tower of London, died on the 34. instant, at an advanced age. He entered the army as far back as 1737, served in the 8th and 21st Dagoons, was some years in India as a Major-teneral on the staff and was actively employed in the Nepani war 1841, 816. and 816. This sincerure, which the late General Wood had enjoyed since 1833, value near £700 a year, will not, it is said, be again filled up.

and a joyed since 1833, value near £200 a year, will not, it is said, be again filled up.

The Millitta ESTRIATES.—The select committee appointed to prepare estimates of rise charge or assembiotised millita of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ending the slist March, 1852, have reported that the total value to be provided will be £103,700, viz. Great Britain, £81,400, Ireland, £22 300. The unimbers employed re, Great Britain, £81,400, Ireland, £22 300. The unimbers in property of the current year is 6180. The decrease of numbers along the slist was for £109 850, and therefore the decreases for the current year is 6180. The decrease of numbers is 203.

One of the soldiers who bore Sir Ralph Abercromby from the field when he fall, in the moment of victory, at the celebrated battle of Alexandria, attempted to hang blusself on account of wart.

The undermentioned sums have been awarded to the following general officers, as rewards for distinguished services:—Lucat-General Lipyu, £400 per annun; Lieut-General C. Gordon, £200; Major-General Sir De Lucy Evans, £100, Major-General Fleming, £100; Major-General Sir De Lucy Evans, £100, Major-General Fleming, £100; Major-General Malcachhan, £100.

NOVEL TESTIMONIAL.—Captain Robertson, of the Trafalgar, has just been presented with an elegantly bound quarto Bible and Trayer-book, mounted with massive silver towolar, decays, and lettered with projecting Gothe characters in silver; the whole inclosed in a beautifully carved oak case, bearing a silver trefoil plate, with the Captam's family arms, and the following inscription:—"Presented to Explan Divic Robertson, on barit the Trafalgar, 1851." The whole has been very tastefully executed by Mr. Angell, O, Strand, from the design of a party of ladies who supertinended the manufacture.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

On Tuesday, the valuable sliver Cup, presented by the Queen, was competed for by the members of this club. The following are the names and stations of the yachts which started:—Phantom, 21 tons, London, Samuel Lane, Esq., owner; Phantom, 25 tons, Cowes, R. Bell, jun., Esq., owner; Hosquito, 50 tons, London, Lord Londesborough, owner; Whisper, 19 tons, London, Thomas Eveleigh, Esq., owner; Heroine, 25 tons, Cowes, R. Bell, son, Esq., owner; Arows, 34 tons, Southampton, Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., owner; Volante, 48 tons, London, J. L. Craigie: Esq., owner, Half-minute time per ton was allowed for difference of ton-nake. The distance to be sailed was from Erith to the Nore Light and back; and upon the arrival of the club steamer, the whole of the yachts were found at their stations, and a more beautiful little fleet was never seen. The yachts, after some hours; a jittled sailing, came to the winnine-post in the following order: —Volante, 6 hours 22 min. 8 cest., Mografie, 6 hours 23 min. 40 cest., Mografie, 6 hours 23 min. 40 cest., Mografie, 6 hours 24 hours 7 min. 35 cest., Mografie, 6 hours 24 hours 7 min. 35 cest., Mografie, 6 hours 24 hours 7 min. 35 cest., Mografie, 6 hours 24 hours 7 min. 35 cest., Mografie, 6 hours 24 hours 7 min. 35 cest., Whistie et al. 10 cest. 1

THE ALGERINE FAMILY AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.

THE ALGERINE FAMILY AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.

This interesting group has just been added to the carte of Vauxhall Gardens, and is an instructive as well as amusing novelty of its kind. The Adgerine family consists of five persons: Yousoff Ben Ibrahim, his wife named Aicha, and two females fourteen and sixteen years of age; one of whom, Mouni, is the sister of Aicha; the other, Bais, the sister of Yousoff, and a boy five years of age named Moustaphs.

Yousoff Ben, Ibrahim, whose agreeable and courteous deportment has won the favour of all who have visited the family, served during fifteen years in the French army of Algiers as soldier and interpreter. The testimonials be possesses certify that his intelligence, fidelity, and bravery gained for him the confidence and esteem of all his superiors, purticularly from the General Trezel, de Cetang, and Rhuillières, under whose hann rib had served.

After the famous expedition of Marshal Bugeand, in 1847, Yousoff, who had signalized himself by his daring, retired from the service, and resolved on vaising France with his family; and, after having solourned there for, two years, the World's Fair and the mighty expects one which it elicited induced Yousoff to visit London with his interesting dependents. Mr. Robert Wardell, the enterprising manager of Vauxhall, on hearing of their arrival, at once sought them, and, with a liberalty which does him honour, proposed, at his own expense, to construct a gorgeous divan, where they might exhibit themselves and reap the entre benefit of the admission charged to visit them. Intense curvoity was excited by the presence of these folden of Africs in France. All



THE ALGERINE FAMILY, AT VAUXHALL-GARDENS.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.)

THE NORFOLK GIANT.

THE NORFOLK GIANT.

ROBERT HALES, the Norfolk Giant, was born May 2nd, 1820, at the village of Somerton, near Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. His father, a respectable farmer, was 6 feet 6 inches in height, and married Elizabeth Dimond, of the same neighbourhood, who was 6 feet in height, and weighed 14 stone. Her family consisted of five daughters and four sons all of whom attained an extraordinary stature—the males averaging 6 feet 5 inches in height, and the females 6 feet 3½ inches. The height and weight of Robert Hales—whose Portrait we have engraved—are as follows:—Height, 7 feet 6 inches; weight, 33 stone (14 lb. to the stone); measurement round the chest, 62 inches; round the abdomen, 64 inches; across the shoulders, 36 inches; round the thigh, 36 inches; round the calf of the leg, 21 inches.

In 1848, Mr. Hales had a great desire to see the Western World; he accordingly took passage on board H.M. Royal mail steamer Canada, and after one of the most boisterous and dangerous passages ever made across the Atlantic, he arrived in New York on the 14th December, 1848. He remained in America two years, during which time he excited much curiosity in the States.

In January, 1851, he returned to England, and took the Craven Hesd Tavern, in Drury-lane. On the 11th of April Mr. Hales had the honour of being introduced to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and six of the Royal children, at Buckingham Palace.

Hales is obserful and well-informed, and has none of the unwieldiness for which persons of extraordinary stature are remarkable.



ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB PRIZE CUP PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY.

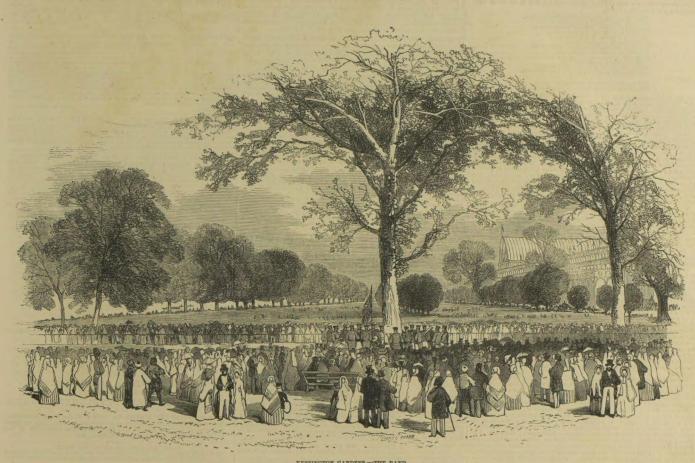
"JOHN BULL."

WILLIAM BALL, the extraordinary man who is also known as "John Bull," was born at Hersehay, in Shropshire. His height is 5 feet 3½ inches; circumference of neck, 23½ inches; arm, 27 inches; breast, 70 inches; stomach, 80 inches; thigh, 50½ inches; calf of leg, 25 inches His weight exceeds 40 stone. He is healthy and very some, and worked forty years puddler and shingler for the Colebrook-dale command of frontmasters.



WILLIAM BALL (JOHN BULL), A NATIVE OF SHROPSHIRE; MEIGHT, 5 FEET 9) INCHES, WEIGHT, 40 STONE.

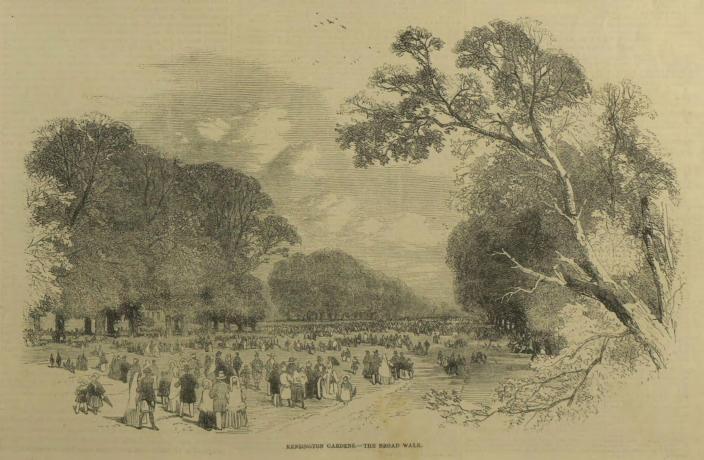
ROBERT HALES, THE "NORFOLK .: ANT."



KENSINGTON GARDENS .- THE BAND.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

did not exceed 26 acres. In 1691 they were described as "not great, nor abounding with fine plants. The orange, lemon, myrtle, and what other trees they had there in summer, were all removed to London or Mr. Wise's Greenhouse at Brompton Park, a little mile from there. But the walks and grass were very fine, and they were digging up a plot of four or five acres to enlarge their gardens." Queen Anne added 30 acres, which were laid out by her gardener, which makes it pleasant all the year. Her Majesty has been pleased lately to plant near 30 acres more towards the north, separated from the rest only by a stately greenhouse, not yet finished." It appears from this passage, that previous to 1705 Kensington Gardens did not extend further to the north than the conservatory, originally built for a banqueting-house, and frequently used as such by Queen Anne. The eastern boundary of the Gardens would seem to have been at this time nearly in the



Uzbridge roads, the west side of Palac -green, and the line of the broad walk be ore the cast front of the Falace,

NEW VOLUME of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.
This day is published, price 2s. 6d.,
THE MORMON'S, or, LATTER-DAY SAINTS,
With Memoir of the Life and Death of Joseph Smith, the American Mahomet.
ILLUSTRATED WITH FORT ENGRAVINGS.
LOUIDON:

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

A. J. MASON, ENGRAVER on WOOD, REMOVED to

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The reventeenth Annual Exhibition is now open at their Gallery, 33, Pall-Mall, near bit. James a Palace, from Nine o'Clock till dusk.—Admission is.

JAMES PAIREX, Secretary.

OCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS,—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, & Challege, & Challege

THE GROTTO OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE.—
This magnificent Work of Art, constructed by the Duke of Newcestle, at a control of the Construction of the

A T the PH ENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, 3-7. Stranger Hally, a POPULAR LETTURE is delivered every THURSDAY.

OTICE.—In consequence of repeated applications, by Ladie of distinction, to view Jr. KAHN's actenive MUSEUM of ANATOMICAL WALLOUGH. She has act apart Wolfors-by 17 in each work for their recogning from I can ill Fig.

POYAL CHINESE JUNK .- A HOUSE IN THE AIR

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—MONDAY,
Mr and Mrs C KRAN; Tready, 15, the Duke's Wager, Apartments and the Ahambra;
Wednesday, 16 Love in a Mano, Faultan, and the 'thanbra; Turnday, 17, the Duke's
Wednesday, 16 Love in a Mano, Faultan, and the 'thanbra; Turnday, 17, the Duke's
Albambra; Rostruday, 19, the Duke's
Marken, Agartmetra, 19, the Duke's
Marken, Agartmetra, 19, the Duke's

PRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MDLLE.
RACHEL—Mr MITCHELL respectfully amounces, that, in consequence of the great
success with, in the model the procured in of the new tragendy of VALENIA, it will be repeated
THIS FERNING, BATURDAY, JULY 12, and on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 14.—The apneather close, of Molle RACHEL's engagingent will prevent a repetition of this new po-

MOLLE. RACHEL.—GRAND MORNING PERFORM.
ANCE as WILLI'S ROUMS, by Mille RACHEL and the principal Artises of the
Deliter Francises. Loudon, being positively the only Morning Appearance of Mille Racke

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor
Manager. Mr. W. SAITY.—Wonderful success.—The revival of Syron's Dr
Speciatel of MAZEPPA has eye cled the Proprietor's most anapulse expectations, the A

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—Tree overflows to all parts of this truly magnifecent building, which now form attractive faction of the research day. Astronatic relation to recent the wardon needs

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE DE ROBIN, 233, Plocadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Sole Lessee, Mona. Re dadamu Mohn, from Paris, whose first appearance in London has met workronsey, will continue every kwaine, as light's clock, habit inmittable to

THE COLLINS FAMILY are about to MAKE a WELL TOUR THROUGH .he PROVINCES, previous to their departure

MR. CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES, every Even

PAGLISH GLIES and MADRIGALS.—Under the Patron age of her Most Gracious Mejesty.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's.—Sung by Mr. Kadersoha, Mesara. Lockey, Hobbs, 1 and Francis, and H. Phillips. The next performance will be given on WEIDIN-SIDAY, JULY 18 communicing at Three o'clock. Reserved Seas.

closs, the celebrated CUCKO's treatment and the control of the con

TALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.The Diorams of the OVERLAND ROULE to INDIA, exhibiting the following place

THE FORTHCOMING TOTAL ECLIPSE of the SUN, cathibited at the KOYAL POLYTECHNIC INVESTITATION.—A POPULAR LECTURE AND A CALL AND A CASE AND A CASE

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND,—

DAYS OF THE SHOW WEINSOLAT, the 18th of JULX, at 10s ed. In the Evening. TUESDAY, WEINSOLAT, the 18th of JULX, at 10s ed. In the Evening. THE SHOW WEINSOLAT, the 18th is 10s as 600 Prem Stx in the Merculag till dask.

SHOREDITCH NEW ALMSHOUSES, to be built on land pur-

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK
URAN UTAN, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DA
WELVE to M.C. Clock; twenter with the ELEPHANT CLAP, and its hilter's
perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, as Four O'Clock, on every BATUEDAY, un
ottom—Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Monday (MIYENCE).

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. LL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT,

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY,
ON WEDNESDAY LAST;
Containing the following Large Engravings:—

1. The Arrival of her Majesty as Guidhall Exterior (whole page).
2. Her Majesty taking her Seat on the Throne (page).
3. Procession of her Majesty round the Hall (two-page Engraving).
4. The Royal Banquet in the Grypt (whole page).
5. Her Majesty's folicit-table.
6. General View of the Ball (whole page).
7. The Group of Sculpture by Lough, as lighted up.
8. Statuotte of the Queen, &c.

A DOUBLE NUMBER

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
WITH A HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

Next week we shall fully Illustrate the Meeting of the Boyal Agricultu Society of England, to commence at Windsor on Tnesday.—Also, the Gr Gathering of Jurenile Abstainers at Edinburgh.—The recent Fire at S Francisco.—The New Cattle-Market at Croydon, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851.

The present Government has been so often placed in a minority, that such events have ceased to be of significance; but, although it holds office upon a similar principle to that which sustained in the shafts the wheezy and crazy cab-horse, immortalised by our great contemporary novelist, its defeat twice in the same evening is, to say the least of it, remarkable. Lord Robert Grosvenor, in the interest of the attornies, moved for leave to bring in a bill to relieve them from the payment of the annual duty charged upon the practice of their profession; and, although the Chancellor of the Exchequer, alarmed for his surplus, and not caring to part with £220,000 per annum, which might be much better employed, opposed the motion with all the weight of the Government at his back, Lord Robert carried his point by the somewhat considerable majority of 162 against 132. Hardly had that motley and heterogenous assemblage of parties in the House which includes all that are not whig indulged in the titter, comment, and shrug of the shoulders which are usual on such occasions, when Mr. H. Berkeley, in a very good speech, made his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill for the protectin of Parliamentary voters by the ballot. The Government did not think fit to allow any one of its members to oppose the proposition, no doubt with the idea that the promise of a future measure of Parliamentary reform, to be introduced by the Premier himself in 1852, and the apathy with which most people regard the dried up and uterly withered and liteless question of the ballot (and of which the rush of members out of the House as soon as the subject was broached was one tolerably strong proof), would be sufficient to ensure the rejection of the proposal. The result showed that the Government somewhat miscalculated, for Mr. Berkeley's motion was carried by a majority of 87 against 50. But, although such defeats are not creditable to the Government, following as they do upon so many other proofs of its temporary and make-shift position, no one

The report presented by M. de Tocqueville to the French Legislative Assembly, on the revision of the Constitution of the Republic, is a most important, as well as most elaborate, ably-reasoned, and judicious state paper. There is no man in France to whom the composition of such a document could have been entrusted with so

much propriety as to this elequent writer and cless observer—was sework on the United States of America has procured him a wide reputation as a philosophical statesman of the highest class, and compared with whom such men as M. Thiers are but molehills to a monatain. M. de Tocqueville, in the following passage of his exhaustive argument, sums up and depicts the dangers that mence France, from the present unsatisfactory state of the Constitution, and suggests the remedy:—

force of youth.

M. de Tocqueville's proposition, and the triumphant manner in which he has disposed of the arguments of all those who have offere! different suggestions for the pilotage of the Republic out of the shoals into which it is drifting, have already exer ed a beneficial influence thrughout France. The difficult question has assumed a practical shape, and the issue to be decided has been cleared of extraneous irrelevances, and narrowed to a point which makes it intelligible to every class of politicians. The debates that will immediately enue cannot fail to excite the greatest interest, not only in France, but in every part of Europe.

THE REVENUE.

The official returns of the amount of the Quarter's Revenue, ending Saturday last, July 5, show a decrease on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of \$29,554, which, however, is very insignificant, when it is recollected that the summer quarter of last year was one of unparalleled prosperity, and that the gradual reduction of the timber and sugar duties has been in operation in the interim. The items are as follows:—

THE REEMP WIE WE	TOHOWS.					
	DECREASE OF	N THE Q	UARTE	R.		
Customs				£15,490		
	** **		**	65,275		
Taxes		**		28,050		
Property Tax				49,954		
Crown Tax				10,000		
				168,769		
Repayments of	advances			64,880		
Total	decrease		- 3	233.649		
	INCREASE ON	THE OL				
Excise	** **		4.0	€94,585		
Post-office				30,000		
Miscellaneous	**		4.0			
				£134,352		
Imprest and oth	her moneys	4.0	**	3,943		
Total incre	ase deducted				£138,295	
Total decrease					95,354	
The returns for th		July 5, 1			al decrea	se 0

The returns for the year ending July 5, 1851, show a total decrease of zevenue of £218,739. Under the head of Customs there is a decrease, as compared with last year, of £25,122, which is accounted for by the recent reduction of Customs duties; while the Excise, on the other hand, shows an increase of £122,273. Under the head of Stamps, there is a diminution to the extent of £285,250—which is, however, less than the amount which the Exchequer nominally sacrificed by the new Stamp Act of last session. We also see a decline of £28,849 on the item of Taxes, and of £106,418 on the Property-tax. The Post-office, however, has yielded £74,000 more during the pear which expired on the 5th July, 1850—a striking proof of the activity of trade and commerce. On the whole, the returns are of a satisfactory character.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

annual distribution of scholar-hips and prizes 'ook place on Saturday at the University College; the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., pre-

essor Maiden read the report of the last year. It stated that, the number deaths in the Faculty of Arts and Law who had studied during the last were 341: 1856 if those had attended the ordinary classes, and 57 the sof of Letters addressed peculiarly to schoolmasters. In the course of the University had conferred the degree of LL D, on an old student, as well degrees of M.A. an another gentleman. Seven students had also taken the sof M.A. After touching on accordant other relative to the internal atmange. degree of M.A. an another gentleman. Seven stutents had also be degree of M.A. an another gentleman. Seven stutents had also be if the University, it comes a seven seven seven seven seven of the University, it comes and seven seven seven seven seven seven as a seven sev

resignation; the Rev. John Twells, Explans Collecton National Schools.

Bax.—It is understood that the Bishop of ho has been for the last few months in England on in resignation in the hands of the proper authorises has been conferred on the Rev. John Harding, Judientes and St. Arthe, Bubblefeld.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

z same progress, the same success, and as great an amount of positive public creat as ever, have been manifested during the tast week. The number of iters keeps steedily towards 60,000 per day on the shill ing days; whilst on days and Saturdays, those who desire carefully: study the intumerable incesting objects brought together, have ample opportunities of doing so; or, if from smerely to lounge away an tide lour, and see and he seen, the atternant of the latter day are sufficiently failionable and select for the mest tidions.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Of the five meetings in the Calendar for next week, Nottingham decidedly has the largest claim on the "sympatities" of the racing public. The list is excellently well filled; there is nothing to clash with it; and we promise those who will run down that they will not return disappointed. The races come off on a received will come off on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Address of the Calendar of the C

TATTERSALUS.

MONDAY—The betting this afternoon was dull, and the changes confined holly to the Liverpool Cup, for which Brebs beat a retreat, having again put or admirers "in the bole." The prices ranged as follows:—

7 10 2 as as Collicious.

7 to 2 aget Officious LIVERPOOL CUP.
6 to 1 sgst Marquia
9 to 2 — Russborough 13 to 2 — Strongbow
7 to 1 aget Presto 1000000000 STAKES.
18 to 1 aget Miss Whip colt 7 to 1 agest Fresto

GOODWOOD CUP.

GOODWOOD CUP. ě to l aget Nancy

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—Wednesdat.

The Croxteth Stakes of 15 sovs each, and 30 a'ded.—Mr. Wratham's Maid of Mesham (% Abdiele), i. Mr. Moweley's Alonzo (W. Sharpe), 22 of Mesham (% Lord Glescow's Miss White C. (Flatman) 2. Lord Glescow's Miss White C. (Flatman), 2. Lord Glescow's Miss White C. (Flatman), 2. The Service Mr. G. Lord Derby's Meanues C. (Flatman), 2. The Service Stakes, of 30 sovs. each.—Mr. E. J. Irwin's The Abbass walked over.

over.

Sweepstars of 50 sovs. each. — Mr. H. Bradshaw's Clasher walked over.

The Lancashes Cars of 10 sovs. each, and 100 added. — Mr. Harrison's Trickstress, I. Mr. Davidson's Vyandiers, 2

The Merses Trares, of 25 sors. each, and 50 added. — Mr. G. Barton's Bethgalert, L. Lord Derb's Menne c, 2.

The Padduce Stares. — Lord Derb's Iris walked over.

THE FOAL STAKES.—Pandemus, 1. Third of May, 2. GROSVENOR STAKES.—The Cutler walked over.

THE CUP. Ten ran. Won easy.

LAMBETH REGATTA.

LAMBETH REGATTA.

The watermen of Lambeth, on Monday avening, contested in a match for a purse of sovereigns, presented by the residents. The race was with twolve competiors, in three heats, and attracted a large crowd of spectators. The men started from Westminster-bridge up, round a boat off Burnet's Distillery, and rowed down to Hangerford-bridge, returning to Lambeth-stairs to finish. First. Heat. (The distance was rever-ed).—William and Edward Perry (Blue), I. John Maynard and Joseph Arthur 2.

The winners got the lead directly after the start, and kept it. Won by four lengths.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The following notice has just been issued by the Post-office autho-

son wilntrawn, no also letter mais for Denmark will necessive to made a. as weeks(it?

The remains of Mr. Dyce Sombre were on Tuesday deposited in the accombs of Kensa-green Cometery—whence it is expected Ley will be reloved to Calcutta in a few weeks. The decessed was placed upon a grand talfadque in the mortancy chamber, where the Roman Catholic service was issuminy performed by Car inal Wiseman, and the same observance was issuminy performed by Car inal Wiseman, and the same observance was accessed upon depositing the romains. The monreurs of the ocal-in we e statist frough the Baron Salariek, Viscount St. Vil-cent, Hon. E. S. Jarvis, on Capstan Carnovie, Carnogie Jarvis, Eq. ; William Jarvis, Eq. ; Onlaries ladwell, Esq.; J. P. Larxin, &c.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has drawn up a decree for the execution of the ratiways proposed by Mr. Stephenson. One line is to traverse or country from the Lake of Constance to Geneva, possing by Zurich. A

interior Lini Loudardy. The total length of these lines is to be \$50 kill.metrs (48%) English miles), and the expense 103,123,000fr. or 137,126fr. for kiloneurs. The remains of the late Earl of Derby were interred on Tuesday morning in the family want at Ormskirk church. The luneral was private. On the motion of Mr. William Williams, M.P., an account of the pholosomore expensed on the Royal palaces, parks, &c., from 1843 to 1851, has rangers of the different parks. Prices Albert is ranger of Windson Great Park, and has no salary; but the late Sir W. H. Freemantle, as deputy ranger, had a salary of \$400 a year and a lodge. The salaries and combinents of the rangers of the other parks vary from £74 3s. 4d. to £109 10s. The rangership of Bashey Park, held by the late Queen Dowager, has not yet been filled up. Lady Biomelid, as ranger of Hampton court, has a salary of £74 3s. 4d. a year.

The valuable sinecure office of Lleutenant-Governor of the Tower has become vacant by the death of General John Shivan Wood.

The Board of Trade returns of the number of vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom during the five months ending June 5, 1851, show, as compared with those of the years 183 and 1850, a progressive increase in the amount of bonage entered and cleared, in which increase British anilpping will be found to have participated. The returns of the coasting trade are also equally—ansfactory.

In a vault immediate y under the alter in the beautiful church at Highe is an immense pile of human bones and skulls, which increase British in the foreign the returns of the coasting trade are also equally—ansfactory.

In a vault immediate y under the alter in the beautiful church at Highe is an immense pile of human bones and skulls, which increase British the foreign the returns of the month of the Danes and Britons killed in a battle mear that place. A party of halles and gentlemen visiting this sungular collection lately, discovered that a robin redbreast, having found admission through the old wall, h

that a robin redbreast, having found admission through the old wall, had built her nest in one of the skulls.

Mr. T. Sother, of Hanover, Virginia (says an American paper), has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, for whipping one of his slaves to

been sentenced to five years' imprionment, for wnapping one come and death.

Mr. Creswell, a large Negro trader, died at New Orleans lately, and by will iderated his slaves, 91 in number. Unfortunately for the Negroes, the will its said to be contested.

The cholera is still fatal on the western rivers of the United States, chefly some, immurants. The weekly deaths by this plague are also numerous at New Orleans, St. Louis, and other river cities.

The following gentlemen having passed their examination in the "Doctrine of Probabilities," and the "Theory and Practice of Life Assurance," base received certifiates of competency as dudy qualified actoratic sliphabetically arranged), viz.:—Edward Gloshire, London; Christian Child, Loudon; betteally arranged), viz.:—Edward Gloshire, London; Thomson, **Decrine of Probabilities, **messes, **messes, **dily quantum have received certificates of competency s* dily quantum Childhave received certificates of competency for the competency of the

bedically arranged), viz. :-Edward Unsurery.

Attexamer Colvin, London; James Meikle, Edinburgh; and Henry Thomson, Jan., Aberdeen.

Letters from Hungary mention the shock of an earthquake having been felt at Komorn on the night of the 1st inst. It was accumpanied by a fearful crashing sound and loud peals of thander, and lasted hat a minute. The church hels were made to ring, and scar-ely a house that was not in some way damaged. Most of the inhabitants betook temmelres to the fields.

The Protectionists of Berkshire have advertised their intention of presenting their requisition to Mr. Vansitart; of Bisham Abbey the object belay to return Mr. Vansitart in conjunction with Lord Barrington and Mr. R bert Palmer, and consequently to onet Mr. Passit They from the representation of his native county.

Palmer, and consequently to oust Mr. Pussy from the representation of his native county.

On Friday night week, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an alarming fire broke outstay mull at Hurst. The stall loss is estimated at between 27000 and £8000, the whole of which sum will be covered by inserances. The pressession of the covered by inserances. The formuses were excepted by Mr. R. Jooke and Mr. Cooper, cortion-insufacturers; and the calar was occupied by Mr. R. Jooke and Mr. Cooper, cortion-insufacturers; and the calar was occupied by Mr. R. Jooke States frigate Susquehanna, sailed lately from San Francisco for Japan, with full instructions to open a commercial intercourse with that kingdom, if possible. He took with him a number of shipwrecked Japanese. Both Califorma and the older states look with longing eyes towards the Sandwich Islands—the chief defet and entrept for American whaters, and the haif-way house to Asia

A third bill of the present session, to amend the patent laws, has Just been printed by order of the House of Lords. It was brought forward by Lord Granville, who introduced one of the former bills, and Lord Brougham the other, making the third measure in the Lords. The pre-sent bill contains—twenty-two clauses and a schedule or forms. It is proposed to appoint commissioners, who may appoint examiners and officers, may make rules, and are to proport to annually to Parlium rul. By one of the clauses in this bill, the use o inventions abroad are to have the like effect on letters patent as to the use or publication in the Usinet Engoleon.

daring the progress of the politing at the election of a representative for the 1-1s of wight. After a lengthened investigation, the jury acquitted the whole of the defer dunts.

Some Jewish capitalists, driven from Russia by late measures against their race, are endeavouring to purchase large tracts of land for the formation of Jewish toloules in Hungary.

The whole of the trougs in Hungary.

The whole of the trougs in Hungary.

The whole of the trougs in the garrison at Woodwich, nearly 5000 innumber, were restewed on Saturday by the Marquis of Anglewer and his for the controller. As the Dukk of Cambridge. A Marquis of Anglewer and the present of the Duke of Cambridge. A Marquis of Anglewer and everned of the nobility, among whom was the Machiness of Conyushum, trocceided to the mess-room, where an elegant defender was served for 300 persons.

The subscriptions for a free library at Manchester now amount to upwards of £90-0.

The Baron Dudevant, husband of the famous romance writer, George Sund. has Just died six a boarding-house in one of the small streets of the 12th arrondissement in Parls.

A Parisian charcoal dealer, residing in the quartier of the Bastile, on Saturday threw himself from the C-lumn of July, and was killed on the spot.

The annual returns of the Municipal Poor Schools of Berlin show that as tyear about 33 000 pour children received daily instruction, at a total cost of \$1000 pour children received daily instruction, at a total cost of \$1000 pour children received daily instruction, at a total cost of \$1000 pour children received daily instruction, at a total cost of \$1000 pour children received daily instruction, at a total cost of \$1000 pour children received daily instruction, at a total cost of \$1000 pour children received daily instruction, at a total cost of \$1000 pour children received daily instruction, at a total cost of \$1000 pour children received daily outstraction, at a total cost of the battle of Novara (Lombardy), he found a gold watch and seats under a heap of rubish. He co

dy app inted Mi. Skegman, a sources, induced the form part of it. Graham and Mr. Henley (Oxfordshire) have been approximate and Mr. Henley (Oxfordshire) have been approximate and the formation of liquity his tie Constitution and Practice of the art. These additions have been made at this suggestion of the ams, that two laymen around be added to the commission, which, bittment, included Sir John Romilly, Sir W. Page Wood, and a of the Chancery Bir, and Mr. Compiton, of the Common Law, lawnin have already resulted rom the inquiries instituted, and a

y soon be expected.

s the Bristol Times, the lady of the Rev.
ion to the Rev man Catholic Church is an event of
s city, was formally received at Clifton Chapel
and. On the following Sunday the nurse was
of her master and mixtress.

money,
of those sad occurrences—unhappily not unfrequent in
tricts—an explosion, book pace on Tuesday week at the collery of
Dudley, at the Five Ways, Cralley, Worcestershire, while the salety
eing used for the purpose of teating the presence of gas. I resulted
of nine persons. The bodies of four of them were brought out of
dead; the others have since died from the offects of the juicrose

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT IPSWICH.



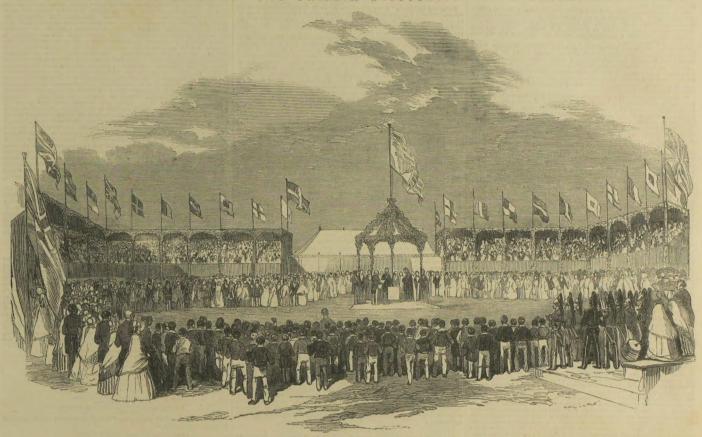
aring from the secretary, Phillips, that above 470 members (including above him half-yearly metaorological apoladies) had been enrolled.

Churaday morating was unbered in with bells ringing and other signs of holiday, but need to their formation in the has flags, triumphal arches, and many houses gally decorated with flowers the Meditarranean and Continued to the control of the



VIEW OF IPSWICH, FROM STOKE HILL.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT IPSWICH.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, AT IPSWICH.

cimens were shown, and admirably bore out proof of the qualities ascribed to this fabric. It would be long to describe it fully, but the principal features are, that cold water holding soda in solution poured on cotton silers the structure of the material, substitutes a new fabric for the original, and thus, rendering it eadly, prepares it to receive a far brighter intensity of colour. What is more it adds to the weight and strength of the fibre and web, and by several processes, is combination with gum, &o., renders it easy to form any patterns of lasting



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO PRINCE ALBERT, IN THE IPSWICH

power, either by tself, or in combination with wool. Articles of both kinds were exhibited, and it was seen that, being again dipped into water, he coarse cotton product was converted into fine fabric by the contraction, and the foundations laid for most important improvements in the manufacture of world-used material. Mr. Grove made a low remarks on the scientific principles chemically involved in this process, and, after some further observation. Thom M. Dunnas and Mr. Faraday, the Frince departed to pursue his sections

We are indebted for the following to the Suffold Chronicle:—
The first section visited was that of Physics, sitting in the council-chambes of the Town-Hall, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Whevell. His Roya the Chronic of the Town-Hall, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Whevell. His Roya the Royal to the Royal R

Geographical Section, which he reached by quitting the Oid As-embly Roomean at a door in Tower-lane, and crossing over on flow lint to the Mechanical Institution. He was accompanied in these visits by the Mayor, Professor Airy, the President of the British association, the Marquis of Absrcom, Col. Grey, and Col. Seymour. The Prince was loudly cheered as he alighted at the different Sections.

At three o'clock, his Royal Highness, with his suite, slighted at the residence of the Mayor, in Museum-street, to luncheon. His Royal Highness, after inneheon, took his departure for Shrubland.

Shrubland Hall, the seat of Sir William F. F. Middleton, Bart, occupies a commanding site, in the midst of a beautifully timbered park, 300 acros in extent. The property formerly belonged to the descendants of the Lord Keeper Bacon. The mansion was built by the late Sir William Middleton; but it has been greatly enlarged and improved by the present Baronet.

The principal alterations have just been completed, by Mr. Barry, R.A. The typle is Italian. An open campanile, or ball-tower, has been erected at the touth-west angle of the mansion; a balustrated stone terrace, with flights of teps communicating with the lawn, has been erected on the conservatory front, and adorned with marble vases from Italy; but the most important additions made by Mr. Barry are a new entrance hall, and a sculpture gallery adjoining. After the departure of Prisce Albert for Shrubland, the Ipswich Horticultural

In the evening was held the association conversazione, the company numbering 500.

In our Hiday, the Prince arrived from Shrubland a few minutes before eleven and proceeded to resume his visit to he sections. At the Mechanical Section the business was opened by the 'Iresident, W. Cubit, Esq. The subject brought under notice were an explanation of an improved direct-scient stem fan, by Mr. Nasmyth, for the more perfect ventilation of coal-mines; and at stroments. The Natural History Section, presided over by Rev. Professor Henslow at the Mechanics' Lecture Hall, was the next section visited, Professor Forbes we called upon to communicate his observations on the Mollasca of the Azores and St. Helens, considered with reference to the distribution of His in the Atlanti Ocean, to which his Royal Highness listened with marked attention. The last visit paid by the Prince was to the Statistical Section, at the Literary Institution, Town-Hall; President Sir John P. Bolican, Bart. The subject to which the statention of the Royal Highness was directed was a mathematical exposition, by

)r, Whewell, of some doctrines of political economy.
His Royal Highnes a next proceeded to the Ipswich Museum. The Prince was received in the entrance-hall by Professor Hensiow, President of the Museum; he Vice-Presidents; and Messrs. F. W. Johnson and G. Ransome, the secreties, by whom he was conducted up-stairs into the collection room. His Royal Highnes- was attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel Grey, and Colorel

by other demonstrations of respect and welcome, which the Prince gracefully acknowledged. Arrived at the chair provided for his accommodation, his Powel Highway took up a resident on one side of it.

his Koyai Highness took up a position on one sace of it.

Professor Henslow, the President, then read a congratulatory address; and
the document having been received by the Prince, and by him placed in the
hands of Colonel Grey, his Koyai Highness read a most gracious reply, which he
afterwards handed to Professor Handley

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Prince entered his name in the visitors' books. From this point he commenced a regular inspection of the cases in the room, and frequently expressed his gratification with the extent and value of the collection, and with the admirable manner in which it had been arranged His Royal Highness then quitted the room, and was shown by the President and Secretaries into the library, down-stairs, where a handsome luncheon was

provided by Airs. Admissions, the Princes proceeded to lay the foundation-stone of the new Grammas-School. The site is at an easy distance from the town, looking ever the Arboretum and Christ Church Park on the east, and command ing an extensive view of the river Orwell and the rich valley of the Glipping on the south and west. The preparations for the ceremony were in excellent taste. At the entrance of the grounds a spacious marquee was rected, festooned with laurels and flowers, and the ground covered with crimson cleth. On both sides was a range of galleries, the supporters garlanded with laurels and roses whitst from the roof were displayed flags. At the north end a yellow slik flag displayed the motto, "Do well and doubt not;" the south end exhibiting a blue banner, with the inscription extent of the contraction of the contraction



TRIUMPHAL ARCH 'INSTAVERN-STREET, IPSWICH .- PRINCE ALBERT VISITING THE SECTIONS.

the Grammar-School, upon the site of the proposed new school-room, number-ing upwards of 120.

The cerem sup commenced by the Mayor reading to the Prince a brief history of the Grammar-School.

e-remony, bet taking leave of Sir W and Lady Middleton and other distinges including the Major, the Astronomer-Royal, the Box. S. J. Cabitt, Eq. | 10th the ground smidst renewed cheering, the railway station the Prince turned aside to bestow a visit House, in the Old Butter-Market; entering the house by Mrs. and examining the interior with much curlosity. greaters was a brillant display of interworks on the ground; the

sy. The farmers and possantry have made quite a trade of it; it is sold at the rate of £6 per ton.
e sections were very thin on Monday, and in some there was a communication, so that they rose at ea liter than appointed hours.
I should say that I do not look for materials for an interesting annual volume to have been farnished on this occasion; and fear, will not be enriched by the fees taken from new and old sub-raugh I pswich itself has not flagged in the race, and the Society of the states have contributed in meritorious numbers of the states are successful estimated by the Sections fought hard for a fair finale, and were as successful niticipated. The Committee of Recommendations made its report, somitions were slopted. The president's dinner was attended by news, the great maj trig being the infinential inhabitants of Ipsus, some fifty or sixty of the fair sex, and, exhibiting no mean show an commitmes and beauty. At eight o clock the final general meet in the room recently tenance by Section Inf. Robert Ransome that the state of t

SCOTTISH FETE IN HOLLAND PARK.

SCOTTISH FETE IN HOLLAND FARK.

The usual anoual gathering and fite champetre of the Scottish Society was held on Thursday, in Holland Park, Kensington. Lord Helland had granted his park at Noting-hill for the performance of the athletic games, sports, and pastimes, which, though open to all nations, were prohibited by the weather to all who were willing to dely rain and cold in pursuit of amusement. The different games and sports accordingly came off but indifferently. The grass was too damp for the wrestlers, and the claifform too alippery for the sword-stick comba ants; but the jumping in sacks came off tolerably well; and other and the music of the basepipe, with "Scots whis has w' Wallace blef," and other date of airs, decidedly exhibitateding. The throwing of the hammer, also, manifesting attempts to to be laid to the account of the requisite spirit—a fault not to be laid to the account of the receirs, but to the state of the weather already complained of.

SUN.— The caps of the super su

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday last, Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" was given for the fifth

Rachel, in singing this " chant lesbien," realised the author's idea as expressed in Mnester's exclamation—

MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

CHESS.

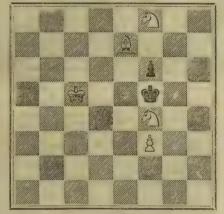
while book on end games, by Howitz and Kling, is published at the office of er's Chronicle 21, Kling Wittam-attors, Coarl guerous for numbers of the Rt G orgen Chess Club are being rasked our paners and anderests to R Longbuttum, Evg. secretary, 5, Caven-

R to Q B sq, or (a, b, c, d) 3. Q to Q 7th 4. P mates R takes Kt I. Q to Q 5th 2. Ptakes P (a) 1. 3. P takes P WHITE. 3. Q to Q 8th (ch) 4 P metes 4 P matter
3. Kt to Q 5 h
4 Q takes B—Mater
3. Q to Q 8th (ch)
4. Kt to Q 7th—Mater (b) 1. 2. Q to K; 5th R to K.2d (c) 1. 2 Q to Q 6th (ch) B to K so (d, 1. R to K 3d R to K 20 (*)

* But how, Mr. Kilog, if Black play R to Q 3d, will you mate in

PROBLEM No. 390. Presented by Von GRIMM, from Aleppo.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in six moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

GAMES IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The following brief but beautiful game was the first in the duello between

Messrs. Amderseen and Wyllt: -
(Surfliam opening)

| Delta | Delt WBITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th
2. K B to Q B 4th
3. K to Q B 3d
4. P to Q 3d
5. Q B to K B 4th
6. P takes Kt
7. Q to K 2d
8. Castles
9. Q B to K Kt 3d
10. F to K B 4th
11. P to K B 5th

es, to have played Kt to K Kt 3d a deplorably cramped.

(d) Winning a piece at once.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

WHITE (Mr. S.)
K takes B
Q B to K B 4th
R to K 3d
K to B sq (b)
Q to har B sq
B takes Kt
Q to K 3d
Q R to Q K toq
Q R to Q sq
K takes K
K takes K
R takes K P
Q to K B 3d (d)
R to Q Sh (ch)
Q to K B 5th (ch) BLACK (Mr. M.)

17. B takes Kt (ch)

18. Q B takes K P

19. Q to her Kt 3d

20. K R to Q sq

21. K It to Q 3d

22. Q to her sq

23. R takes B

24. O P to O 2 th wette (Mr. S P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3d B to Q B 4th B takes Kt P R to Q B 4th P to Q 3d P takes P B to Q Kt 3d Kt t) K B 3d P to K R 3d Castless

icts the attacks here with a good deal of in danger presently from Black's threatened perhaps be better; if Black thus took the sth Rook, &c. game. Play as Black may, he must lose,

White: K at K B 33, H at K 80n, B at K K 24; 17 at K B 51n, Q B 2d, Q Rt 5th, and K K 4th.

Black: K at Q 5th, Ps at K B 2d, Q 4th, and Q Kt 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 631.—By R. B. W., of Oxford.

White: K at Q R 2d, Q at Q R 7th, R at K B 2q; Ps at K B 2d, Q B 3d, and Q B 4th.

B 4th.

Black: K at his 5th, Q at Q B sq, R at Q sq, B at K B 5th, Kt at K R 7th; Ps at K Kt Zd, K 6th, Q 3d, and Q B 4th.

White plays, and mates in five moves.

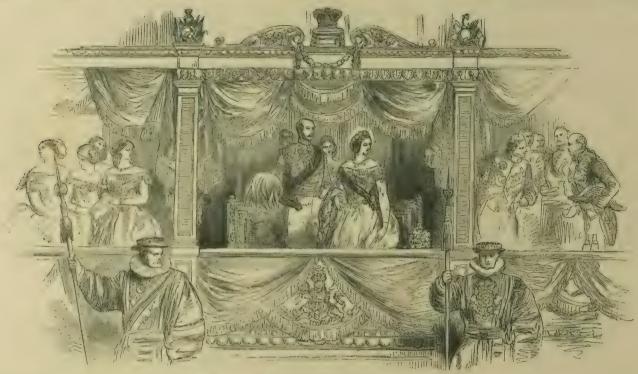
COUNTRY NEWS.

Seymour.

Its fourth carriage, conveying the Bedchamber Woman in Waiting, the Viaconntess Porbes; the Cenk Marshal, Lord Alfred Paget; and the Trea-urer of the Honsehold, Lord Marcus Hall.

The fifth carriage, conveying the Maids of Honour, the Hon. Eleanor S'anley and the Hon. Caroline Cavendans, and the Vice-Chambersain, Lord Edward Howard.

The aixtic carriage, conveying the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Hoa. Amelia alurray and the Hin. Lucy Kerr; the Lord in Waiting, the Hoa. Amelia alurray and the Hin. Lucy Kerr; the Lord in Waiting, the Hoa. Pourgal.



THE QUEEN'S STATE VISIT TO HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.-THE ROYAL BOX.

SCENE FROM SCRIBE AND THALBERG'S "FLORINDA; OR, THE MOORS IN SPAIN," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. MARSHAL has painted one of the most beautiful scenes in the meopera, in the moonlight view of the Convent of Saint Irene. Our artists depict a most striking situation, during the finale of the second act, when Dedrigo (Catolari), disguised as Ben Amet, and his companions, drag off Florinda (Mülle, Sofie Cruvelli) in the presence of the affrighted nuns and monke.



SCENE FROM SCRIBE AND THALBERG'S NEW OPERA OF "FLORINDA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THAMES WATERMEN'S REGATTA .-- "THE CHANCELLOR'S," NEAR HAMMERSMITH-BRIDGE. WHERRY FOR PRESENTATION TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

NEW SCHOOL-ROOM, FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

We have had the pleasing task, on a previous occasion, of illustrating the interest felt by the poor of the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, for increased accommodation in attending the services of religion; but a more touching instance of this feeling has seldom been presented than in the opening of a School-Room licensed for the purpose of Divine worship, until, by the liberality of a Christian public, a church can be erected.

of Divine worship, until, by the liberality of a Christian public, a h can be erected.

some time past, by the blessing of God, the poor foresters have been bubli of attending, to the number frequently of 160, a service on sealay and Sunday evenings in the Curate's bouse. Respecting however, from the wear and tear of the furniture, &c., the poor selves began to feel a delicacy; and, consequently, to the number 400, joined in a requisition to obtain a suitable place of meetat length—in a great measure by their own voluntary contribute one carpenter contributing £5 in labour, and a mason the like sum, on—a neat building has been erected on Viney Hill. se site is a grant from Government, and the spot one of the most resque and romantic in that most interesting neighbourhood. The H. Poole is the incumbent of the parish; and the opening, at a great number of the clergy were present, was solemnised by services—in the morning by the Rev. Canon Morgan, Rural Dean; a afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Chute, of Frampton-on-Severu; and in reining by the Rev. John Tucker, of Hawling, when the sum of £40 ollected.



NEW SCHOOL, FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCISTERSHIRE.

THE THAMES WATERMEN'S NATIONAL REGATTA.

THE REGATEA.

THE REGATEA. which for some seven or eight years was contested at Putney, having been discontinued, and the Thames watermen being anxious to show their skill in rowing before our foreign vistors, it was determined to have a regatta this season; the prizes to be contended for by watermen plying between Windsor and Gravesend. The course selected was that over which the races at the Thames Regatta were rowed, viz from Putney Bridge to Claswick Ait, with the addition that at the latter place they were to turn round a bisoy moored there, and row down to "The Chancellors," below Hammersmith Bridge. The races, which were under the patrimage of Prince Albert, commenced on Thursday last, and were continued the next day. The following were the sports:—

nother 4th.

Pair Oar Landsmen's Match: won by G. Green and J. George.

The Regatta of Friday was witnessed by a large party of fashionable



FANCY FAIR IN AID OF THE PUNDS OF THE "DREADNAUGHT" HOSPITAL,-(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



and distinguished guests, at Mr. Lumley's fite artistique and dijedner, at "the Chancellors." In the list of guests were some of the most true Chancellors." In the list of guests were some of the most propular names among authors, composers, vocalists, musicians, and operatio artistes if every class; with some of the more prominent members of our senatorial, pholomatic, and fast simable circles. The picturesque pleasure-graunds of Mr. Lumley's villa were superbly decorated for the occasion, and the Illumination of the avenues and shubberies with variegated lam, s had a charming effect. The entertainment was conducted in the most elegant tyte, and was joyously appreciated by the numerous and brillant assemblage.

Durnar the day, there was exhibited on the lawn at "the Chancellors" the splendid boat built by Messrs. Noulton and Wylde, of Lambeth, to be presented by the body of watermen to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The boat is in the old style of a London wherry, such as was formerly used by Thanes watermen; but is, of curse, much lighter and smaller. The materials used in her construction are, mahogany planking, maple timbers, and brid-eye thwarts, highly polshed and copper Isstened On the knees there are carved lions' heads; the Prince of Wales' the hill, altered under each rowlock; and on each side the anima thwart; and the City arms are painted on the bridge under the anima through the prince of Wales' crest correct in the centre, and the row, alm, with the Prince of Wales' crest. The head and strug-mats) with crimson sain, with the Prince of Wales' crest correct in the centre, and the row, alm, with the Prince of Wales' crest correct in the centre, and the row, alm, with the Prince of Wales' are padded with horselair, and commend with white lace. The head and strug-mats) with crimson sain, wind members are some the fash and each of the cushions and trug-mats) with crimson sain, trug-mats, with the Prince of Wales' exercise worked thereon in white. The eed band is copper; the head and strug-mats

The boat was ordered to be taken to Windsor, yesterday.

FANCY FAIR ON BOARD SHIP.

TEMPLE BAR ILLUMINATED.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

TEMPLE BAR ILLUMINATED.

On Wednesday evening this often abused modern-antique Bar-gate appeared to great advantage; each of its faces precenting a very bridliant display of lamps, which, though they paid their comparatively "ineffectual fires" before the more vivid light of gas, formed a rich,

interesting of lamps, which, though they paled their comparatively "ineffectual fires" before the more vivid light of gas, formed a rich, varied, and genmy picture.

Our Artsis have represented the western front of Wren's gate, whose architecture was, perhaps, never more gorgeously set off than upon the present occasion; often as the good cliziens have testified their patriotism and loyalty by lighting up these "handsome gates as any about town." The central device was a large imperial crown and cushion, which, by the way, are especially well adapted for lamp illustration, the gold, gems, and velvet being thus characteristically represented. Above the crown were branches of laurel flanking a star of Brunswick in the centre of the pediment, the outer lines of which were covered with lamps, This architectural illumination was continued in the pilasters, and upon the spandrils and pedestals of the niches, in white and green lamps. Wren's favourite scroll ornaments, besides the pilasters, likewise ahone in lamps; above the footways were the Royal "V. A.;" and upon the spanderils and pedestals of the miches, in white and green lamps.

The eastern side of the Bar was similarly decorated. Altogether, this was a most brilliant lymination; and those who rejoice in lamp statistics will be interested to learn that no less than 22,000 variegated lamps were employed in this illumination alone. Their brilliancy and colouring were much heightened by polished reflectors.

A list of striking illuminations will be found at page 59 of the Number published with the present. We have, however, an om-sion to supply. The office of the LLUSTRATTE LONDON NEWs—a large gas star and the national colours. It's lake impassioned Mr. Palmer, the gas-fitter of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, Palmer, the gas-fitter of the learned the startes of the contract. The Outpern Art of the Marchael of the contract of the part of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, for form for our office a large design of the Crystal Paliace in gas; this was

THE QUEEN AT GUILDHALL.

THE QUEEN AT GUILDHALL.

The first feeling, and very often the first exclamation, with the majority of the visitors who reached Guidhall after the first hour, was—"Where is the ball to take place? Here is the hall, and here is the company; but, unless we waitz on each oftens heads, where is there room for dancing?" And as such and such-like questions were repeated, there still keyt flowing in a never-ending stream of brilliant company, until in the centre of the hall, and towards the throne erected at its eastern ext emity, the crush was somewhat remarkable. The current of fresh arrivads, however, guided by the glittering wands of the Civic authorities, generally flowed through the more stationary throng, making for the entrance door on the north leading to the Court of Alderman and various City office. These last laid been titted up with considerable tact for the occasion. The rather dingy walls were fastioned with gay draperies. Statuary in abundance, old and new, good and bad, in laster and in marble, was lavished along the apartin, ats and corridors; some of the most conspicuous figures and groups, arranged in recessee.

come to the conclusion that the congregation of "epleen" was prodigious; and that if such were the faces which the English brought to a bail, dare indeed must be the countenances they carried to more serious matters. As a merry making, certainly, the City fife was not a success; but if there were but few smules to be seen, and no hughs to be heard, there was, at all events, a stately brilliancy about the assemblage which was not without its peculiar effect and significance.

Her McJesty, as our readers are aware, supped in the crypt. This room and its arrangements were indeed the most nuticeable points of the saftir. The crypt in question lies directly under the eastern half of the satisfactors, and the saftern half of the facilitation of the care that the saftern half of the satisfactors are supperfused to some old retainer of the establishment, and the room was decraded into an a riesa, lightless lumber cellar, where old broken-down or broken-up office furniture, and all sorts of disregarded rabonah, were left to mouther away in the darkness. Recently, however, the Corporation had their attention drected to the architectural beauties of the place. A clean sweep was then ordered, the lumber routed out, the walls soraped and cleancel, and last night, when her Majesty descended to her supper-table, she perceived that the painter sacking, hid to sone extent the rough nakedness of the ancient wasis. Suits of armour were arranged above. Old guns, and pikes, and bows flourished abundantly, set in trophes along the pillars; and the place was lighted by a number of figures in complete armour, brought from two ranges of pillars, and arching only about six feet above her head. In the crypt two tables were spread—a long one for the general suite and the City authorities, a small round one for her Majesty and her more private abundantly, set in trophes along the pillars; and the place was lighted by a number of figures in complete armour, brought from two ranges of pillars, and strikings, which out being a hope gas-pipe,

Caput apri deferro Reddens lau es Domino.

And, altogether, it may perhaps be safely affirmed, that never since the days of rush-strewn floors and tapestired walls, did a European Monarch sit down to a repast in a chamber so thoroughly smacking, not of imitations, but of the grim architectural realities of the stern old feudal

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RECISTRARS OF DEEDS IN MIDDLESSEX —On Siturday a return to the House of C mmon, was pend d, showing the fees and all other sources of molument received by the registrary of dees an Middlesex. The return is of mol importance in connection with the Recistration of Assurances Bill now in the House of Commons. Last year each of the four registrars received 1711... Int ; the deputy-representar and other foreign 260 412. Git; the second 1715. The thind perceive the second 1715. The Middlessex Recister Assurances Bill now in the House of Commons. Last year each of the four registrars received 175. 4a.; the six copying pleas received 3a. as week. The Mid less Register Middlesses as the property of the measure of the second 175. 4a.; the six copying pleas received 3b. as week. The Mid less Register Middlesses as the Middlesses of the four the Middlesses Register of the order of the Middlesses of the second 18 of the sec

adjoining the great lakes of the interior. Under these expectations, total recommended that they should d-lay any pressing proceedings, p the com.awy together, which their funts in hand won d enable do. The report was adopted, the retiring directors re-telected; and, tele of thanks to the chairman, the meeting of the members of the Cantagore of the Cantagore of the control of th

ALLEGED HOMICIDE BY THE POLICE.

nt for these injuries?-Witness: From the

office Coroner having sommed up, the Jury, after consulting for an hour and a section of a vertice, "That the decreased died from the effects of violence c hands of the police, but who the officer was they had not sufficient evi-

of the meeting; and since the mesopard A.

DEBT.—In The-sday's Gazette it is announced that in rs of her Majesty's Iresoury having certified to the Consolication of the National Debt, in pursuance of the a.t 10th, it, that the sectual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom Ireland, beyond the actual expendent during thereof for the year Apple, 1851, amounted to the same of 22 9 Majordas, Fig. 1185.

of stock

re caused by intemperance.

ORIGIAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory,
mean reading of the baroniser was above 30 in. on Sunoay. The
ke was 29-374 in. The mean temperature of the week was 62-9
ther above the average. The tem craturo was highest on Wedee mean was 69-4 deg, or 5 cyc. above the average of the same.

In mean temperature was below the average of the same

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MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK

the railway market continues heavy, and the quotations are perfectly unaffected by the large increase of traffic. The closing prices are:—
(REDINARY STARKES AND STOCKE—ADDRESS)—(1) In STOCKE—ADDRESS (NOTATE—ADDRESS)—(1) In STOCKE—ADDRESS (NOTATE—ADDRESS)—(1) In STARKES AND STOCKE—ADDRESS (NOTATE—ADDRESS)—(1) In STARKES AND STOCKE—ADDRESS (NOTATE—ADDRESS)—(1) In STARKES (NOTATE—ADDRESS)—(1) In STARKES (NOTATE—ADDRESS (NOTATE)—ADDRESS (NOTATE—ADDRESS (NOTATE—ADDRESS (NOTATE)—ADDRESS (NOTATE—ADDRESS (NOTATE)—ADDRESS (NOTATE)—ADDRESS (NOTATE)—ADDRESS (NO

South-Eastern, 223: 1072, Newcaste, and Berwick, 183: 107k and North Middland, 183: Linese Learner at Fixed Rentals.—Reading, Guildford, and Rogare, 213. Insee Learner Statement, 13: Manuscate, Shedheld, and Luncolushire, New £10, 121: York and North Middland, if and S. Purchase, 32: Purchase, 32: Readow.—Boulogne and Amiens, 103: Central of France, 174: Tours at d. Nantes, 07: x. d.

THE MARKETS.

ry, la; cate, la; rye, la; beaus, la; peas, la, is more business doing to most a nes, us, easally congou, a sound congou is quoud at 8,4 to 104d per lb. The supp

in a great measure, to the large quantities brought to public sale this exceedingly madeave, at a decline in prices of from but to is per cwit. Finate ugu have been offered at test reduction. Refined goods du i, at 46s to 47s

nds have been in improved request, at fully la t week's prices, per owt; and about 200 bays ord, native Ceylon have changed

come less active, yet prices have been well supported.

title is doing.

Thole, a fair business is doing to this article, for the time of year, at 37s 6d to \$7s 9d per cwt. Town taken, 35s 6d per cwt, r

per 8 ib and one of request, at from 35 to 25, fd. per over. Southern and containing the state of the state o

pointed to commence on the It is inst. Privatery, the comments a meany, at usery private, corrections, corrections, corrections, corrections, corrections, corrections, and which are assuing at from a so it is go over.

Smittlyfield, anhoung our manket has been well supplied with each kind of fat stock, the general commend has raised at each year, and p lose have had an appward tandex. y = 1 seef, from 2 set to 6 as 64 metation, is set to a 10 till muon, so dit to 25 dit y al., 3; ed to 3. According to the correction of the corre

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; weal, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d per 8tb, by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 4.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

RADFORMINE.—LG CIVENY, Edg to be Depuy-Leucement
CHI SHIME.—The Larl of Guesac's Leumany Lave sy.—Lornet J Leigh to be Capitala, vice
Legostin.

Leyocater.

BANKRUPTS.

B GRAY, Edward-street, Hampsteed-road, pianoforte-maker, J S ELLIA, Aldgate, tailor.

R GRAY, Edward-street, Hampsteed-road, pianoforte-maker, J S ELLIA, Aldgate, tailor.

R MSSA, Strangeways, Manchesser, furniture-des er. U UULLINS and U T RUDA, Beweiley and Wribbenhall, Wortcelerhire, and Albermanbury, Gry, corpsi-manufacturer.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 8.

18th Light Dragoons : Lieut J by M M Fronto by Captain; Lieut A N Adams to be Lieu.

demuni.
4th Foot: Capt 8 Siewart to be Captain, vice Fyers. Ohi: Quartermaster-Sergrant W
4th Foot: Capt 8 Siewart to be Cantermaster, vice 3 South. Filth Edward P. Wilmann to be Licemann, vice
Major, vice Frest, Lieut W I Farris to be Captain, vice Footing Ensign J Harris to be
Licemann, vice W T Harris; Cades W F G Footin; to be house, vice J Harris. Other
Licemann, vice W T Harris; Cades W F G Footin; to be house, vice J Harris. Other
Licemann, vice W T Harris; Cades W F G Footin; to be house, vice J Harris. VION AMAGNIAL.

Illing int. edit Caph W. A. Fyers to be Capt, vice Stewart.

Interpreta edit Caph W. A. Fyers to be Capt, vice Stewart.

Acyal Newboundand Companies — Leut 6 8 hottowers to be Lieux, vice Martin.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LOND LIBETTE NANY.

Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordslare Ycomany Cavasy: G. A. C branwood to be
H. W. Dashwood.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

R TREDINNICK, Threadneedle-street, munug-agent. W GEE, Murray-street, atraw hat manuachurer.

MERW hat manufature.

BANKRUPTS.

JHALL, Brighton, hotel-keeper B Tabby Coventy cotton-dresser R CHOOM, INVENT.

de Joucestrainer, betteler. W KENDALL and Jel ANDISH, Lecentropy Jetto VELL

Liverpool, buskeler. JALLMAND, Wextent, inbertababer. J MONAHAN, Ordham, corton-pinner. J Lib W, Manchener, and manufacture.

BIRTHS

On the 3d inst, the lady of Dr Conner, of a daughter. On the 4th inst, Lady Nichelson, of a daughter.



BEESTON CASTLE.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th ult., the annual festival in sid of the widows and orphans of the Peckforton district of the Independent order of Odd Fellows M.U., was held on these picturesque and romantic heights; and the weather being highly favourable to the charitable objects of the assembly, a very numerous and



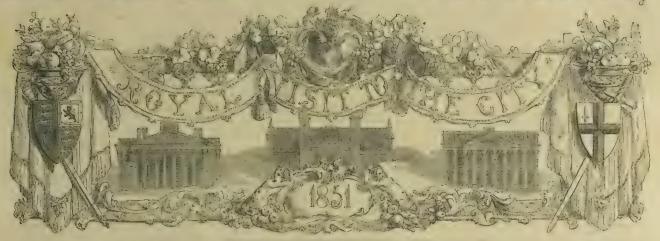
ANCIENT BOAT FOUND IN WHITTLESEA MERE.



HESTATUS AT THESON CASTLE

HE ILLUSTRATED





No. 501.—vol. xix.]

SUPPLEMENT, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851.

[Iwo Numbers 1s.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

GRAND STATE BALL AT THE GUILDHALL.

OR Wednesday evening her Majesty honoured the Lord Mayor and citizens of London with her presence at a Grand State Ball at the Guildball. This festivity was the more gratifying to her subjects and the numerous foreigners at present assembled in the metropolis, from the fact that it was partjected and accepted by the Queen as a fitting pageant in commemoration of the great Congress of Industry now holding in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. Splendid and gratifying as former Royal progresses to the metropolis of the commercial world have been, there are circumstances in relation to that flust over which invest it with a peculiar charm. It was no set form of etiquette, as upon the accession of a new Sovereign, which was now to be obeyed;—It was no transitory ebullition of feeling engendered by military successes of doubtful value, which was to be gratified;—it was no parade of hospitality and compliment to crowned leads, accidentally brought to our shorts, which was to be made: it was more, much more than all this; it was the crowning tribute of honour from the highest personage in the hand to the great world of Industry—the solemn recognition of the rights of peace and humanity and intelligence, that new social princi-le of the nineteenth century, which, whilst the ull render impossible the repetition of many false and vain triumphs which have gone before, will infallibly supply in their place advantages to society which will endure, and with increasing fruits, acceeding generations.

It was originally the intention to have Invited the Queen upon this auspicalous occasion to a banquet, or feast, upon the usual

It was originally the intention to have invited the Queen upon this suspicious occasion to a banquet, or feast, upon the usual scale of civic magnificence; but it having been intimated that a bull would be more agreeable to her Majesty, her wishes were at once obeyed, and a splendid entertainment of a character altogether novel to the city of London has been the result. It must be obvious that the substitution of a ball for a dinner in the present case has been judicious upon more grounds than one. The entertainment in itself is one susceptible of a much more brilliant and exhilarating effect; whilst, more important still, it was one to which a much larger number of guests might be invited to participate. And when it is recollected how many foreigners of distinction are at present in this country, whether officially as Commissioners, or as Exhibitors, or as curious and interested visitors, to whom a ball is the most agreeable description of entertainment that could be It was originally the intention to have invited the Queen upon

missioners, or as Exhibitors, or as curious and interested visitors, to whom a ball is the most agreeable description of entertainment that could be provided, there does not seem to be room to hesitate for a moment between the comparative attractions of turtle-eating and quadrilling.

The Queen, having graciously accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation to the Guildhall, it was originally proposed to fix the ball for the 2nd instant; but, in consequence of that being the anniversary of the lamented death of England's great statesman and benefactor, for Robert Peel, the date was altered to the 9th, being Wednesday last.

anniversary of the lamented death of England's great statesman and benefactor, Sur Robert Peel, the date was altered to the 9th, being Wedneedsylast.

The Corporation, resolved that nothing should be wanting on their part to give becoming éclat to this Royal pageant, which was to do them so much honour in the face of the whole civilised world, immediately upon her Majesty signifying her acceptance of their invitation, set about re-organising their ancient hall, so as to fit it for the unaccustomed festivity which was about to take place within it. It became necessary to this end to apply within the walls of the building a description ofornamentation of a lighter and more showy character than had been required in the case of what have been so familiarly known as "City feasts;" it was soughtto minister to the eye and to the imagination, in a manner consonant with the lively sentiments inspired by the dance: and more than this, with a delicate feeling of hospitality which does them the highest credit, the committee entrusted with the arrangements resolv d, in the selection of the devices for the decoration of the hall, to pay an especial compliment to the foreign nations who had borne their part in furnishing the World's Fair, and whose representatives were to be invited on the occasion. And most successfully have they acquitted them exives of their task, as was testified by the warm and general encominum which were elicited from the distinguished and elegant throng which graced their Ball, so elegantly and sumptiously prepared.

The principal approach to the ball is by a spacious porch on the south side; beyond which a temporary ante-room was crected, over which was a splendid illumination of the Royal arms. The entrance provided for her Majesty, however, was to the right of this, being the entrance to the law courts, over which a magnificent porch was placed.

On the right of the lobby, just at the entrance, a retiring-room for her Majesty was fitted up with much elegance; the walls and celling, which were dight

DECORATION OF THE HALL.

and the second of the content of the second of the content of the walls because the content of the content of the content of the walls of the content of the content of the walls because the content of the content of the walls because the content of the content of the walls because the content of the content of the walls are covered with plates of silver and gold, so as to resemble, in form, seeted in its place. The measure of the walls have the mere huge branches of clarks of the content of the walls above them were covered with plates of silver and gold, so as to resemble, in form, were covered with plates of silver and gold, so as to resemble, in form, the stems of plan trees; whilst above them were content of the walls are content of the walls are content of

malachite vase, a sleighing machine, and the Siberian fur-hunterFrance—her hero of the Revolution and her Imperial guard. Austria—her "Mazeppa," her "fountain," and the well-known "warriors" of
Fernham. The Zollverein—its singular "Reynard and the Cock," and
at Sappho. By the side of the pilaster framing each compartment
rested a light golden hand, upon which was a garland of roses, white
and pink, from which depended, twining half-way down the
wand, a light branch of bright green myrtle, as if some lovely
nymph of old had been suddenly called away, atd left her
festive garland and her wand behind her. The name of each
nation, with its armorial shield, stood in front of its paticular department, and above floated its national flag. The
following is the order in which they steod in this arrangement:—
On the north side of the hall—Belgium, Russia, Egypt and Tunis,
Persia and Arabia, Switzarland, Italy, Denmark, and Northern Germany. On the south side—Spain and Portugal, Norway and Sweden,
France, Austria, the Zollverein, Prussia, America, and China.

The marble monuments to Nelson, the two Pitts, and Alderman Beekford had been newly cleaned, and stood out with extremely good effect,
from the midst of the novel decorations introduced in a line with them.

The lower part of the walls was covered with rich crimson velvet;
that on the upper part of the hall, the east end, where the dais of
Royalty was erected, being emblazoned with the arms of the various aldermen of the City. Nor must we omit to mention those venerable gentle

Idopairy was erected, being emblazoned with the arms of the various altermen of the City. Nor must we omit to mention those venerable genit of the City, Gog and Magog, who stood in their accustomed lofty positions at the west end of the hall, having received a new coat—of paint—in honour of the occasion. Their maces and clubs were laid aside for the nonce, and each held in his hand a bunch of holly, the type of merrymaking, hearty hilarity, and a ready welcome.

Here's to the holly That kills melancholy.

Looking towards the eastern window, our attention was caught by two gigantic grillins, the monster supporters of the City arms, sculptured in wood and silvered, standing out prominently from each side of the hall, and leading the eye up to the throne, which, elevated on a low daïs of scarlet velvet, is placed under a Gothic canopy of white and gold, around and above which stood forth, from elaborately worked niches small figures of Kings and knights of the French and English Ceurts. A canopy of crimson velvet (the back of which was emblazoned with the Royal arms) aurmounted the throne of crimson and gold. To the left of the throne were emblazoned the arms of Prince Albert; to the right, those of the Prince of Wales; underneath which stood chairs of state. Ranging on each side were the stalls or seats of the different aldermen, to the number of twenty-seven, the arms of ceach alderman, respectively, being emblazoned above his Looking towards the eastern window, our attention was caught by two saus or seats of the different aldermen, to the number of twenty-seven, the arms of each alderman, respectively, being emblazoned above his stall. Above these were trophied banners, with the flags of Great Britain and Ireland. On the left the Union Jack, with the flags of Ireland and of Wales. On the right, St. George's flag, with the Royal standard, and the flag of Scotland. Arching high above the throne, in letters of gold, rose the legend, "God save the Queen and Prince Albert;" and in the centre, backed by a brilliant golden tissue, which sent back every ray of light righly mellowed from its surface, showe a nume of Prince of ray of light richly mellowed from its surface, shone a plume of Prince of Wales' feathers, seemingly of soft plumage, gracefully feathering over and swaying with a soft bend, yet made out of spun glass, and soaring to no less a bright than nine feet! The charming effect of this very brilliant ornament defies description. On each side of the left arch, formed by the golden legend above mentioned, and by the great eastern window, two huge cornucopias, pouring forth fruits and flowers of tempting richness, gave a fuish to the grand effect of the whole.

The hall, thus tastefully decorated, was lighted up with great brilliance. Suspended from the roof were two large chandeliers, with cut and coloured plates of glass, baving upon them alternately the floyal arms and the initials V. R. The pillars were severally lighted with gas-lamps, with ground glass shades; and in the centre of the western wall was a magnificent crystal star, manufactured by Alderman Coperay of light richly mellowed from its surface, shone a plume of Prince o

wall was a magnificent crystal star, manufactured by Alderman Cope-land, which, lighted up with gas, produced a dazzling effect. Below, to the height of five feet, the wall was covered with plate glass, thus mirroring the brilliant scene from end to end; and along this at intervals, so as to form a partial framework, ran branches of light green

leaves.

The whole of the hall, and the rooms and offices attached to it, were brought into use to give increased accommodation to the numerous guests. The aldermen's rooms were fitted up in a sumptuous style as refreshment-rooms; the Council Chamber, and its handsome antechamber, were filled with luxurious hothouse plants; and the whole of the passages connecting the various apartments were uniformly lined with crimson and white draperies, and brilliantly lighted.

with crimson and white draperies, and brilliantly lighted.

The general effect of the various apartments was heightened by the introduction of a great number of choice works of sculpture temporarily placed for the occasion, in addition to many fine works of art permanently attached to the building.

In the Court of Aldermen were the following works by Mr. Marshall; viz. Eurydice, Sabrina, the Whisper of Love, the Broken Pitcher, Little Red Riding Hood, and a Mermaid; and the Return of the Prodigal Son, by Mr. Theed. Mr. Baily's celebrated group of the Graces was also seen from the windows at the side of the room, in a recess fitted up for its reception, the foreground of which was occupied by choice plants

of flowers or heads, and shields. The north and south aisles had formerly mullioned windows, now walled up; at the eastern end is an early English arched entrance, in good preservation. The height from the ground to the crown of the arches is about 13 feet. This interesting relic having been recently rescued height from the ground to the crown of the arches is about 13 feet. This interesting relic having been recently rescued from its undeserved obscurity, and undergone some restorations, has become an object of great attraction. On the present occasion it was prepared and fitted up in the style of an ancient baronial hall, and being provided with suitable furniture and embellishments, was specially appropriated for the service of her most gracious Majesty as a refreshment-room. For this purpose it was boarded all over, and covered with crimson carpeting; and around were oak tables, covered with the massive plate belonging to the Corporation and the leading City companies, relieved by vases and other artistic designs. In each of the recesses were handsome mirrors, measuring 9 feet by 6 feet; and around the walls was suspended a tapestry, copied from the famous Bayeux tapestry. This tapestry, many of our readers may be aware, represents the incidents of the conquest of England by William the Norman, and is so called from its being preserved in the Cathedral of Bayeux, in Normandy. This curious work is supposed to have been by the hand of Matidia, the wife of William, or of the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I. It consists of a web of linen 442 feet in length, and about 2 feet in breadth. The crypt was lighted in an ingenious and picturesque manner. At each of the columns supporting the groined roof were figures in armour brought from the Tower for the purpose, who in either hand, supported torches emitting flames of lighted gas. Round the walls were other figures in armour, also bearing similar lights: and it may be rovered and watching over the safety of the valuable plate used on this occasion. To promote the ventilation of this part of the building, the modern arches (built after the Great Fire), were re-opened and railed off. This additional space was very stastfully laid out, in infration of a vinery; flower-stands, sculptured figures, and gas branches being placed in the recesses.

HER MAJESTY'S RETIRING-ROOMS.

HER MAJESTY'S RETIRING-ROOMS.

The suite of rooms, fitted up by Messrs. Herring, for her Msjesiy's separate use, was exceedingly beautiful. In the boudoir at the south entrance, the walls were hung with Bannerman's new fabric of sliver stars on light blue, and festooned lace draperies, lighted by large girandoles and wax candles. Homan drapery, attached to spear heads, enclosed a compartment for the toilet, draped with lace over blue satin. The furniture consisted of several very rich gilt console tables, with king-wood chairs covered in blue silk damask. Elegant lace portiers covered the doors; and a charming effect was produced by converting the windows and a division outside into a conservatory.

The spacious room for her Msjesty, and that for her Msjesty's private use during the evening, was most sumptuously fitted and furnished. The walls of the first were broadly fluted with Messrs. Bannerman's new fabric, in amber and silver, and the roof formed into a tent, with white and silver. Several large mirrors and gilt console tables ornamented the sides, and the tables and chairs corresponded. Her Msjesty's room was also fluted with messry's room was also fluted with messry for solloped lace and crimson curtains of the same, and large curtains of tapestry in a splendid pattern of green, gold, and crimson, with which the carved and gilt chairs and sofas were also covered. Richly ornamented tables, inlaid with metal, forming designs after Flaxman, was placed Alderman. Conslands extentir growers. cabinets and tables ornamented the apartment. On the marqueteric table, initial with metal, forming designs after Flaxman, was placed Alderman Copeland's statuette group of "The Seasons," from the celebrated model, sold for two hundred guineas, from the Shuck-borough collection. The Farian statuettes of the Royal children were also placed on the console.

Her Majesty's tollet, designed by Messrs. Herring, was composed of the richest white satin, having the Royal Crown, initials, and branches of myrtle, embroidered in coloured silks, and deeply trimmed with gold-colour silk fringes, ropes, and tassels. The mirror, elaborately gilded, with or molu candelabra, and the entire back enclosed with an elegant festomed drapery, composed of beautiful open lace of unique pattern. The slaborately designed and carved cheval glass frame, with candelabras, exhibited by Messrs. Herring at the Crystal Palace, and permitted to be removed for this occasion, stood upon the left side of the toilet; and with the splendidity carved and gilded chair for her Majesty's use, completed an ensemble, which for taste and splendour is not often seen even in the bouloir of Royalty.

The whole of the decorations of the Guildhall upon this occasion were

even in the boudoir of Royalty.

The whole of the decorations of the Guildhall upon this occasion were designed and arranged by Mr. Bunning, the City architect, and carried into execution by Mr. F. Fenton. By the courtery of these gentlemen we have been furnished exclusively with all requisite information, to enable our Artist to complete the various Illustrations.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMPANY.

The company began to set down as early as six o'clock, and from that hour until 9 o'clock there was a continued succession of arrivals. At eight o'clock the hall was so full, that it was with some difficulty that the dais or elevated platform, intended for the accommodation of her Majesty, could be kept clear. The leader of the band, Mr. Adams, endeavoured several times to start a polks or a quadrille, but all to no purpose the vast assemblage was too much on the quie time for the arrival of her Majesty, to tlink of daucing till she was there to grace the scene.

scene.

The Duke of Wellington arrived about nine o'clock. His Grace's presence drew forth the usual demonstrations of gratification. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lord James Murray, arrived shortly afterwards, and was followed by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY

After a period of anxious expectation, at half-past nine o'clock it became known that her Majesty had arrived within ear-shot of the hall, the shouts of her loyal subjects penetrating the massive walls of the fine old building, and resounding above the clang of the musical instruments and the busy din of the human throng.

struments and the busy din of the human throng.

The Reyal procession from Temple Bar had been one long ovation. The welcome of the citizens, and of the thousands who, having come from the country to witness the Great Exhibition, had taken this opportunity for extra sight-seeing, and for thanking the founder of their intellectual feast, was of the hearitest description. Him contains the blazed from every second or third house, and gay flags and streamers fluttered at request intervals, giving great animations blazed from every second or third house, and gay flags and streamers fluttered at request intervals, giving great animation to the scene. As the cortise advanced—with long fless of carriages, and the special country of exhibition as the proce ston target at a low trot for the structured at a low trot for exhibition as the proce ston the Reyal carriage drawing out the enrance, the Lord Mayor, carring the swort of state, and up on the enrance, the Lord Mayor, carring the swort of state, and up on the Cheef Magistrate's profilered were present to receive the Queen the six senior aldermen of the court, and six senior members of the Common Council on the entertainment cummittee.

and six school members to the committee.

Her Majesty's arrival was announced by a flourish of trumpets.

The Queen entered the hall resting on the arm of the Prince Consort, and preceded by the great officers of State, by whom she was accompanied. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayores walked immediately before the Royal pair, the former bearing the City sword.

Her Majesty wore a white satin dress, embraidened in gold, trimmed with gold, silver, and white satin ribbons, richly ornamented with disnonds. The head-dress was composed of poppies, golden oat and wheat cars, ornamented with diamonds.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore his uniform as Captain-

General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, with the ensigns of the orders of the Garter and the Golden Fleece set in diamonds. The Duke of Norbik wore the uniform of the Master of the Horse, and carried his baton as Earl Marshal of England. His Grace and the Marquis of Abercorn wore the insignia of the most noble Order of the

farquis of Abereora wore the insignia of the most noble Order of the farter.

Marquis of Abereora wore the insignia of the most noble Order of the farter where the control of the most an electrodres of the Chamerlain, with the ensign of the most ancient Order of the Thiselo.

Viscount Combernor wore the uniform of his Regiment (Life Giards), with the ensigns of the Order of the Bath, the Garnel of the Pringuese Tower and Sword; and the Marquis of Dongari de Lord Elphinstone both wore the Grand Cross of the Guephie Order.

After crossing the hall, her Majesty ascended the steps leading to the orridor, from which the various cours are estered. After making the irenit of these rooms, her Majesty returned to the hall, and proceeded up he north asis to the throne at the eastern end.

The enthusiasm of the company, which had been hitherto decorously rected her Majesty's progress up the hall.

Her Majesty having taken her seat upon the throne, a quadrille was formed, in which the Duke of Cambridge danced with the Marchioness of Mouglas, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar vich the Marchioness of Ailesbury.

A second dance followed, after which her Majesty expressed to the cord Mayor her gracious desire to proceed round the hall, which she maddialey did, and thus added materially to the gratification of the company.

immediately dut, and thus added materially to the gratineation of the company.

After her Majesty had returned to the throne, the company were permitted to file before the Queen and the Frince and make their obelsance in passing. This eremony occupied a considerable period, and at its conclusion several quadrilles followed, in which the most distinguished of the guest's took part.

of the guests took part.

THE ROYAL SUPPER.

At twelve o'clock her Majesty and the Royal party were conducted by the Lord Mayor to the crypt under the hall, where a magaincent supper was served. The Queen and the Prince, on entering, evined the highest gratification at the novelty of the scene which presented itself. The Queen was conducted to a seat by the Lord Mayor, who stood near her Majesty during the banquet.

Of the vecherchic character of the entertainment some idea may be formed by the following copy of the bill of face of the Queen's supper, which, as well as the general refreshments, were furnished by those eminent caterers, Messrs. Staples, of the Albion tavern:—

THE ROYAL TABLE,

THE ROYAL TABLE.

Purée de Volaille à la Reine,
Callies à la Macédoine.
Noix de Veau à la Geléc.
Noix de Veau à la Geléc.
Magnonna se de Voisille à la Ravigote.
Magnonna se de Voisille à la Ravigote.
Trà de Canetona à la Pompadour.
Potage à l'Aurore.

Pité Montre à la Compadour.

Potage à l'Aurore.

Palé Monstre à la Cité de Londres.
Hore de Sanglier de la Forêt des Ardennes.
Galantine Impériale de Chapons à VAlmerone.
Pyramide de Volsilla à l'Albion.
Bulsson de Truffes de Férigord.
Snédolse de Fraises.
Bavaroise de Groseilles.
Compote d'Artois.
Bavaroise de Groseilles.
Compote d'Artois.
Macédoine de Fruite à la Gelée.
Femilietage à l'Orange.
Baba en Surprise.

Compote of Annana.
Croque-en-Boucho à la Crème.
The wines included Amountillado of curious antiquity, and which might unquestionably have been designated the perfection of its claest hook of the vintage 1822, from the celebrated bride cask of the Duke of Nassawa Steinburgh cabinet, sherry, 105 years old, of matchies quality, which was bottled for the especial requirement of the Emperor Napoleou, and was supplied to the Imperial cellars at a cost of \$600 sterling the butt; Muscale and Pararete the most ercheroth—both these latter wines were brought expressly as presents for the Royal table by Mr. Peter Comecq, from his viney-ards at Macharudo; with champagnes (Sillery, and sparkling of the most choice growths), and a red still wine, but little known to fame, grown on a favoured spot in the vine lands of Bougy, and of extraordinary purity and delioser. The strawberries were grown by Mr. Chas. Bates, of East Moulsey, being Mystit, "British Queen." The wine-glasses (designed by Mr. J. Staples, and made for the occasion) had the Royal crown, the City shield, and the globe, as typifying all nations, delicately engraved, with intervening groups of corn, fruit, and flowers, emblematical of the various portions of Europa. The doyleys were of pale green Genoa velvet, richly embroidered with devices of peace and plenty; the Royal crown in the centre, surrounded with the national flags of England, France, Austria, Turkey, the United States, and the arms of the City of London.

The dessert plates, which in colour were of Daniels' recently discovered from the Amount of Marchael and Prince of Wales, on either side; the arms of the City and of the East India Cumpany, and a surrounding wreath of the rose, shamrock, and thistle. These were very splendid specimens of Colebrook and the Prince of Wales, on either side; the arms of the City and of the East India Cumpany, and a surrounding wreath of the rose, shamrock, and thistle. These were very splendid specimens of Colebrook and trimmed with rich lace.

Amongst the many and varie

Caput apri defero
Reddens laudes Domino.
Ye Bore's head in hande bryng I
With garlands gay and rosemary;
I pray you all synge merritie,
Ye Bore's head, I understande,
Is the chefe servyes in this lande;
Looke wherever It be fund,
Servito cum cantico,

Service cum cantico.

The tout ensemble of the feast, for such it may rightly be called, was one of elegant profusion. There was nothing wanting—nothing to be desired—nothing to be asked for. The whole banquet went off with the case and quiet of a supper for a small party at a private house. No one could have imagined that a body of not less than 5000 persons were being supplied with supper at the same moment. The same good taste and the same plentiful supply pervaded every refreshment-room, in all of which we observed an equal care for the civic quests on the part of the Mesars. Staples. There were many articles of very elegant ornament displayed in these apartments, amongst which we took especial notice of a papier macké plateau, manufactured by Mesars. Jennens and Betteridge, of London and Birmingham, for the Facha of Egypt.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE.

After supper, the Queen left the hall, conducted as upon her arrival and returned to Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the cheers of an Immense assemblage of spectators who througed the streets until a very late hour.

Immetica assemblinge of spectrus, who thin sign the states that a visit has hour.

The civic festivities were renewed after the Royal departure, and it was after six o'clock before the hall was deserted. We understand there were upwards of three thousand guests at this magnificent and interesting entertainment.

We have reason to believe, though we are not authorised officially to amounce the fact, that the usual precedent of all former Royal visits to the City will be followed in the present instance, and that the Lord Mayor will be honoured with a baronetcy forthwith.

THE PROCESSION OUT OF DOORS.

THE PROCESSION OUT OF DOORS.

From an early hour in the afternoon, the Park, and the streets throughout the line of road, were crowded with people of all classes anxious to catch a glimpse of the procession, and to cheer its progress.

The Queen and Trines Albert went in semi-state, occupying, with their suites, eight carriages; the footmen in state liveries, and the horses richly caparisoned.

The route of the procession en leaving Buckingham Palace was through St. James's Park into Pall-Mail, slong Cockspurstreet, Trafalgar-square, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, Cheapade, King-street, to the Guidhail.

Her Majesty having intimated her desire that the old custom of presenting the keys of the City to the Sovereign at the City gates should be dispensed with on this occasion, the Temple-bar was not closed, and the

Lord Mayor awaited the arrival of his Royal guests at the door of the

uithful.

The entire line of road from Buckingham Palsco to the Guildhall was epi by the police and the let and 2nd Life Guards. The approach to is Royal entrance of the Hall, in King-street, was lined by the corps the life formation with that of the fie Guards, was stationed in the open space between the church of St. awrence Jewry and the frish Chamber.

The order of the procession is thus given by the Court Newsman of hurder.

The order of the procession is thus given by the Court Newsman of Thursday:

Her Majesty went in state, last evening, to the entertainment given to the Queen by the City of London, at Guildhall. The Royal procession left Buckingham Palace, at five minutes past nine o'clock, in the following order:—

lowing order:—

The First Carriage,

Conveying a Gentleman Usher, Mr. Arthur Blackwood; a Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, Sir Frederick Smith; the Exon of the Yeoimen Guard in Waiting, Captain Phibbs; and the Page of Honour in Waiting, Mr. George Grant Gordon.

The Second Carriage,
Conveying the Groom in Waiting, Sir Edward Bowater; the Groom in
Waiting to the Prince, Lieut-Colonel Francis Seymour; the Field
Orfficer in Waiting, Colonel Bentinck; and the Silver Stick in Waiting,
Colonel M'Douali.

Colonel M Douall.

The Third Carriage,
Conveying the Equerry in Walting, Lord A. Charles Fitzroy; the
Equerry in Walting to the Frince, Lieut. Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour; the Treasurer of the Household, Lord Marcus Hill; and the Clerk
Marshal, Lord Alfred Paget.

The Fourth Carriage,
Conveying the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Edward Howard; the Captain
of the Yeomen Guard, the Marquis of Donegal; and the Captain of the
Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, Lord Foley.

The Fifth Carriage,
Conveying the Bedchamber Woman-in-Waiting, the Viscountess
Forbes; the Lord-in-Waiting, Lord Elphinstone; and the Master of
the Buckhounds, the Earl of Bessborough.

The Sixth Carriage,
Conveying the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Hon. Amelia Murray
and the Hon. Lucy Kerr; the Groom of the Stole to the Frince, the
Marquis of Abercorn; and the Gold Stick in Waiting, Viscount Combermere.

mere.

The Seventh Carriage,
Conveying a Lady of the Bedchamber, the Marchioness of Douro; the
Lord Steward, the Marquess of Westminster; and the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Breadalbane.

lain, the Marquis of Breadalbane.

The Eighth Carriage,
Conveying her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness 'the Prince
Albert; the Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, the Countess of Gainsborough; and the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Norfolk.

Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

The cheering along the whole line of route was immense—spontaneous, long-continued, and of a fullness of volume which did credit to the
hearts and lungs of the dense masses who contributed to it. All the
parish churches sent forth merry peals the while, producing a concert
most gladsome, we have no doubt, to our amiable and beloved Soveriguis ears. Her Majesty seemed highly delighted with her reception,
and bowed and smiled repeatedly. The crowd did not disperse till after
her Majesty's return, when the same manifestations of loyalty and welcome were repeated, if possible, with increased intensity and fervour.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

On taking the chair on Saturday, at the Massion House, the Lord Mayor said:—"In reply to the several applications which have been made to me by bankers, merchants, and others who are desirous of expressing their feelings of loyalty and devotion by illumination on the occasion of her Majesty's gracious visit to the City, on the 9th instant, I am anxious publicly to state that I consider that such a demonstration would be peculiarly appropriate, so far as it embraces the line of streets through which her Majesty's gracious visit to the City, on the 9th instant, I am anxious publicly to state that I consider that such a demonstration would be peculiarly appropriate, so far as it embraces the line of streets through which her Majesty's will pass from Temple Bar shall be an object of entertainment. As it is intended that Temple Bar shall be an object of entertainment. As it is intended that Temple Bar shall be an object of irliant display, I trust that a spirit of friendly conclusitation will characterise the taste of my fellow citizens throughout the whole line of the Royal procession, as well as many adjacent streets, were illuminated on Wednesday evening upon a scale of magnificence which we have rarely seen equalled. Each seemed to vie with his neighbour in bringing his meed of tribute to the general rejoicing. The public buildings, of course, were all illuminated with devices of importance; but the greater portion of the houses of individuals, particularly in the City, also displayed their star, or their Royal influence but the greater pretensions appropriate to the occasion. In the midst of this blaze of light, the national banners floated from many a window and housetop, as well as from most of the occasion. In the midst of this blaze of light, the national banners floated from many a window and housetop, as well as from most of the course.—Leave the producing a seene magnificently gay. We have only space, however, to notice in detail the more important public buildings, at the course of t

length, the letters being three feet in depth. The whole of the columns were intertwined with wreaths of lamps, and the espitials were also most instefully decorated.

The EAST INDIA HOSES, Leadenhall-street.—The architectural details of the pediment most tastefully defined with rows of lamps; the lower part of the same terminated by festions and tassels in pure white lamps. A large imperial projecting crown, the initials "V. A.," and two stars of Brunswick in richly-coloured lamps, with immense wreaths of laurel, &c., the whole surrounded by a true lover's knot.

GULDHALL.—A splendid shield of coloured glass, quartered with the arms of England and Ireland, surrounded by the Order and motto of the Garter, with the supporters of the arms of England and outloors rampant), beautifully defined, and surmounted by the Imperial crown, beneath the national emblems of the Rose, Thiste, and Shamrock, with the motto "Dieu et mon Droit." The whole in brilliant gas.

The GROCKAS HALL, Frince-street.—Hows of pure white lamps, extending along the whole front of the building; the Royal initials, "V. A.," and large projecting imperial crown in coloured lamps.

MESSAS, CALDEGOT, POWELL, and WILLGOKS, Chespaide.—A brillant star, the City arms in the centre, with the letters "V. a" and "A." placed on either side.

MA. M'GREGOR, Chespaide.—A brilliant star enclosing the City arms; the letters "V. A." flanked by an elegant wreath, all in gas. A large and glassing a Celtic motto, signifying "God's blessing upon the fair Highland Queen," and other flags.

HERGES' TARLAN WARRHOUSE, Strand.—"V. R.," with a crown between, surmounted by a star in gas, and a fage beginning the inscription, "England's Queen: may God bless her, and give her long life to reign in the love and respect of her people."

ACKERMANN'S RESOUTENCY OF ARTS.—A transparency; with medallion portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert; "V, A.; "and a variety of allegorical and national devices.

ROYAL RECORDS OF THE CITY,

FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

THE Citizens of London, at all periods of her history, have been honoured with frequent visits from their Sovereign of the day, as well as from many foreign potentates, whom they have always entertained with regal maguificence. In early times, moreover, and particularly during the troublous peried of the Wars of the Roses, and again in the times of Charles I. and II., the chief men of our ancient City exercised a very direct influence upon the destinies of the Crown and the order of succession. They were, moreover, rich, as they still are; and Kings and Frinces being often in want of money, the application for it came very naturally to the Mayor and citizens of London, who sometimes granted what was required of them, generally purchasing certain franchises or important privileges in return; sometimes stoutly refused it, risking all the consequences of the disfavour of a powerful and almost absolute Monarch.

important privileges in return; sometimes stoutly refused it, risking all the consequences of the disfavour of a powerful and almost absolute Monarch.

It is easy to conceive, that, when London, speaking of the City within the walls, was the dwelling-place of merobant princes, and when the King himself kept court within the Tower, City pageants were much more frequent, much more intimately mixed up with the state and circumstance of the Court, than we can ever expect to see them again. Through a long series of centuries the coronation procession of each new Monarch was made from the Tower, through the City, to Westminster—a custom which, though omitted in the case of Charles I., on account of the plague, was observed so late as the coronation of Charles II., since which it has been altogether discontinued with the altered residence of the Court. In those processions the Lord Mayor and Aldermen Lore an important part, the former having the office of cup-bearer to the newly-growned Monarch, and having, further, the privilege confirmed to him of having his mace borne before him in the procession. This, though it may seem a very slight, is a very high distinction, the next in dignity to it being that of the Mayor of York, who is privileged to bear his mace before the King, but not to have it carried by another.

In more recent times, peaking since the establishment of the House of Hanover on the throne, the citizens of London have gradually taken less and less part, directly, in the proceedings resulting from a demise of the Crown. They have suffered things to take their course, content to pursue their industrial vocations in peace and security, under the protection of a wisely-regulated constitution. The pageants which they have displayed from time to time in our day, whilet they have certainly equalled, if not always surpassed, in splendour, those of their ancestors, have been purely of a festive and hospitable character—tributes of honour to their King and his august allies, and to distinguished individuals for

denened the fate of the kingdom—he was no conqueror, but accepted as Sovereign upon compact.

I.—FROM WILLIAM I. TILL THE TIME OF THE TUDORS. William was actually arrived in Southwark, when the Londoners sallied out upon him, and fought so resolutely, that, though they were repulsed by five hundred of the Norman horse, yet William was convinced that they would not be easily frightened into a submission. Thicking, therefore, that the winter season, which was now advanced, was an improper time to lay sige to a place of so much importance, he hald Southwark in ashes, and marched to reduce the western counties, having first prevailed on the cliergy to espouse his cause, and endearour to engage the people in his interest; and such was their influence, that, according to Rapin, they prevailed on the clierge is cause, and endearour to engage the people in his interest; and such was their influence, that, according to Rapin, they prevailed on the clierge to make an abject submission to the Conqueror. As soon as this defection was known to Edwin and Morcar, those nobleme consulted their own safety by retiring into the north of England, while the successful William began his march towards the City, into which he was received by the magistrates and principal citizens, who delivered to him the key of the City gates, acknowledged him their Sovereign, and, in conjunction with the nobility and gentry, entreated his acceptance of the crown. The example of the capital was followed by the rest of the kingdom, so that in a short time William was in peaceable possession of the throne.

The Conqueror soon after set out to visit his Norman dominions; and at his return from thence, in the second year of his reign, was received into London with a solema procession; in return for which he granted a charter to the citizens in their own language, a mighty favour at that time, when the French tongue began to prevail over all. This charter consists of four lines and a quarter, beautifully written in the Saxon character, on a slip of parchm I .-- FROM WILLIAM I. TILL THE TIME OF THE TUDORS.

during his long absence granted auton of all its liberties, rights, and immunities.

In the year 1205, the Emperor Otho, the King's nephew, arrived in London, and was received by the citizens in a magnificent manner. In 1285, Henry III, with Eleanor his Queen, whom he had just married at Canterbury, made a public entry into London on the day appointed for the Queen's coronation. "The citizens," says 8 tow, "rode to meet the King and Queene, being clothed in coloures, their borses finely trapped in array to the number of \$50, every man bearing golden or silver cups in their hands, and the King's trumpeters before them sounding. The Citie was adorned with silkes, and in the night with lamps, cressets, and other lights without number, besides many pageants and strappe devices which were showed. To this coronation resorted so great a number of all estates, that the Citie of London was eacree able to receive them. The Archbishop of Canterbury did execute the citice of coronation; the citizens of London did minister wine as butlers, the citizens of Winchestet took charge of the kitchen; and other citizens attended their charges.

In 1255, Baldwin, the Greek Emperor, arrived at London, where he was received in a very pompous manner by the Mayor and citizens.

On the death of Henry the Barons assembled at the New Temple, and appointed a Regency to govern the kingdom during the absence of Edward, who was then in Sielly, on his return from Paisetine. Shortly afterwards, the new King, by a letter directed to the Mayor, sheriffs



ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE GUILDHALL



on the arrival of Philippa of Hahauit, Queen of Edward III., in 1278, she was received with greet pomp, and magnificently entertained by the Mayor and citizens, a reception with which she was much delighted.

In the year 1357, there was a grand triumphal procession in honour of the cutry of Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Frince, on account of his black armour; who, having routed the French army at Policiers, and taken King John peisoner, brought him to London, and was met in Southwark by five thousand citizens and upwards on haveback, richly accourted. King John peisoner, brought him to London, and was met in Southwark by five thousand citizens and upwards on haveback, richly accourted. King John, the captive, was clothed in Royal apparel, and mounted on a stately white sourcer, as a symbol of sore signty. Behind, on a little black galloway, rode the victorious hero Prince Edward. The Blayor, Aldormen, Sheriffs, and the several companies in their formalities, with stately pageants, met them at the foot of London-bridge. And the streets through which the triumph passed were adorned with the richest tapestries, and with plate, elliks, and cheer furniture, to exhibit a view of their riches, and with such quantities of bows, arrows, shields, helmets, coats of mail, swords, spears, and other armour and weapons for war, exposed in balconies, shops, windows, &c., as was never before seen collected together, and conveyed a proper dica of the strength and martial genius of the English. This cavaloade lasted from three in the morning till noon.

In 1863, we read that the Kings of Sootland, France, and Cyprus came upon a visit to King Edward, who, together with the said Kings, the Filice of Wales his son, and most of the mobility, were sumptuously entertained at dinner by Henry Pycard, the late Mayor (he was Mayor, we find, in 11856), which the chronic her control of the city in having had so generous and worthy a chief magistrate." Why the existing Mayor forewen his privalege of entertaining Royalty on

remeta; and so the citizens recovered their ancient customes and rifles."

The Mayor having received advice of the King's arrival at Dover, the Mayor having received advice of the King's arrival at Dover, the his young consort Isabella, a daughter of France, he, with his threa the alidermen, accompanied by a select body of citizens well used and dressed in one sort of appared, with a symbol of their receive unvertenes right embradered on each of their sleeves, met them a gratulatory oration, joyfully welcomed and conducted them to a gratulatory oration, joyfully welcomed and conducted them to anington, from whence, soon after, the young (then but eight years of, therefore called the Little) Queen was brought to the Tower of thou with the utmost pomp and state. On which occasion the crowd pectators was so exceedingly great, that nine persons were crowded death on London Bridge, among whom were the Prior of Tiptree in ex, and a worthy lady of Cornhill. And on the following day Queen passed through the City with the greatest magnificence, to standard.

and conducted him to London, where we by the corporate officers and citizens."

Another victory, and consequent rejoicing. We quote from Fabian's "Chronicles:"

In 1415, as Nicholas Wotton was riding to Westminster to qualify In 1415, as Nicholas Wotton was riding to Westminster to qualify limself for the office of Mayor, he received from one of the King's messacegers a letter, acquainting him of the great victory obtained by the King at Ag necurt, in France; and returning from Westminster, accompanied by the Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor, &c., they repaired to St. Paule Cathedral, where "Te Deum" wassung with great solemnity; and, on the day following, a very pompous and solemn procession was performed by the Queen, nobility, clergy, Mayor, altermen, and the several corporations of the City, with the utmost devotion, from St. Paul's Church to Westminster, on foot; where the illustrious company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and remaining the company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and remaining the company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and remaining the company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and remaining the company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and remaining the company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and remaining the company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and remaining the company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and remaining the company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and remaining the company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and remaining the company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and remaining the company made and the company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and remaining the company made and the

nice, and his several corporations in the Cry, which are made as the company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and recurred in triumph.

The King soon after returning from France, with great numbers of the French noblity his prisoners, was met on Blackheath by the Mayor, aldermen, and Sheriffs of London, in searlet robes, attended by 300 of the principal citizens mounted on stately horses, richly accounted; and at St. Thomas à Watering he was met by a solemn and pompous procession of the London clergy, with rich crosses, magnificent copes, and massy censers; and the City, on this joyful occasion, was embellished in a very sumptuous manner with rich tapestry, containing the glorious actions of his Majesty's predecessors, with a beautiful variety of stately pageants, in some of which sat very amable children, dressed in indiation of angels, chanting praises to the eternal King, to whom Henry Justiy and humbly scoribed all the honour and glory of the late great victory. During this magnificent cavalende, the City conduits ran with dwert sorts of wine, for the eatertainment of the populace; and, the day following, the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens presented the King at Westminster with 21000 in gold, in two rich basins of the same metal and value.

and value.

On the 7th of May following the citizens went out with great pump to receive the Emperor Sigismund, who came over, out of a pons design, to make peace between England and France.

In 1471 a splendid banquet was given by the City to Henry V. and his Queen, on the successful termination of his campaigns in France; when Sir Richard Whittington, in addition to the luxuries provided for his Reyal gueets, is said to have gratified and a tonished the King by throwing into a fire bonds in which his Majesty was indebted to the citizens to the amount of £60,000.

Taking now a leap over the times of the Wars of the Roses (fearful times, certainly, but unattended with anything striking in the way of civio pageantry), we come to the accession of Richmond as Henry VIII, who, six days after the battle of Bosworth-field, entered Loudon, and was received by "the Mayor, magistrates, and C ty companions" with great pump.

citic pageantry), we come to the accession of Richmond as Henry Til.
who, six days after the battle of Bosvorth-field, entered Loudon, and was received by "the Mayor, magistrates, and Cty companions" with great pomp.
On the 12th of November, 1501, the Princess Catherine of Spain was received with great state and rejoicing, on her arrival to marry Prince Arthur, bluff Halfe eller brother. At London 184, with many virgins: from there of St. Katherine and the state of the great and rejoicing on her arrival to marry Prince Arthur, bluff Halfe eller brother. At London 184, with many virgins: from there on the condition in Cornelli, where was ordered a second was furnished with music. Against Soper-lane end was the fourth pageant. The great conduite in Cheape ran with Gascoyne wine, and was furnished with music. Against Soper-lane end was the fourth pageant. At the standard at Cheape was ordered the fit pageant. At Fault-gate was the sixt pageant; by which the Princese rode through Fault's Churchyarde unto the Bishop of London's Falace, where she and her people were lodged." Two days after she was married to the Princa, both clad in white satin, by the Archbishop, assisted by instead bishops and abbots mitted. "Wonderful," asys Stow, "was it to behold the riches of apparel worn on that day, with poisant (Weight, Johans of gold," &c. The marriage feast took place in the Bishop's palace, to which the Mayor and alderman were invited, and conducted by Sir Richard Crofts, the steward of the Frince's house.

In 1305, the Archdute Philip, in right of his consort, having succeeded to the crown of Cartile, set out with his Queen from Flanders with a considerable fleet on his way thither; but meeting in the Channel with a dreadful storm, was forced into Weymouth from whence he came by land to Windsor, to pay his respects to King Henry, who from thence be rought him to London to see his capital city, where they were entertained by the Mayor and clitzens with a pomp and magnificence proper for the accommodation of such litarious

ANNE MOLETY'S CORONATION PAGEANT.

But the most gorgeous of the pageants of this gay period was perhaps that in honour of the coronation of the beautiful and hapless Anne Boleyn, May 29, 1638.

Previous to the coronation of the Queen, Henry ordered the Lord Mayor to make all necessary preparations for conducting her from Greenwich to the Tower by water; and also that the City might be decorated on her proceeding from thene to Westminster.

The Lord Mayor, in compliance with the Reyal mandate, ordered all the City companies to attend him on the 29th of May, at B Hanggate, with their barges properly decorated and good bands of music. In consequence of this, fifty barges were prepared, and about one colock set off to attend the Lord Mayor's bargs, which was richly ornamented, with strict orders to keep at a proper distance from each other during

the Ring and principal nobility met him in great state at Blackheath,

the Sherifs and two domestics in red and white damasks. From the
ondon with the utmost pomp and state. On which occasion the crowd

Tweet or lempic-bar the tweets were new graveiled, and raded on each
spectators was so exceedingly great, that nine persons were crowded
obtained to a support of the company of Hanssatio
obtained to a support of the company of Hanssatio
obtained to a support of the company of Hanssatio
obtained to a support of the company of Hanssatio
observed the company of Hanssatio
their respective formalities, reaching to the addermen's station at the
forther end of Cheapside. On the outside were placed the City with the greatest magnificance, to
festimater.

Passing over the commanded Henry IV., in the following year (1409)
of that the Greevan Emperor, John Emanuel Pakeologus, arrying in
the Ring and principal nobility met him in great state at Blackheath,

Twelve of the French Ambassador's servants preceded the procession:

The last of September, as so exceedingly great, that him persons were crowded
to each of London preceded the two domestics and rather two domestics in red and white damasks. From the
twenty and rather two domestics and rather two domestics and rather twenty and rather two domestics and rather twenty and rather twenty and rather two domestics and rather two domestics and rather twenty in Great twenty in the station at the
twenty from the Like and the fortune that the command of the company of the company of Hanssatio

their respective formalities, reaching to the addermen's station at the
forther commander of Henry IV., in the following year (1409)

the cown Emperor, John Emanuel Pakeologus, arrying in
the cover and preventy and principal nobility met him in great state at Blackheath,

Twelve of the French Ambassador's servants preceded the procession:

**The Institute of Condon twenty and the condon preceds the twenty and the respective command at the
tweet gown, bearing a golden section to the
new

they were dressed in bine velvet, mounted on horses trapped with bine sarsenets, interspersed with white crosses; after whom marched those of the equestrian order, two and two, followed by the judges in their robes; after them the Knights of the Bath, in their violet gowns, trimmed with meniver; them the Abbots, Barons, Bishops, Earls, and Marquises, in their robes, two and two; after these the Lord Chancellor, Venetian Ambassador, and Archbishop of York; next, the Ambassador of France and the Archbishop of Canterbury, followed by two gentiemen who represented the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitain; then proceeded the Lord Mayor of London, with his mace, and Garter in his coat of arms; the Deriver of the Control of England, next followed all the other great officers of state in their robes, carrying the symbols of their great officers of state in their robes, carrying the symbols of their several officer; of state in their robes, carrying the symbols of their several officers of state in their robes, carrying the symbols of their several officers of state in their robes, carrying the symbols of their several officers of state in their robes, carrying the symbols of their several officers of state in their robes, carrying the symbols of their several officers of states of silver, and drawn by two beautiful pads, clothed in white damask, and led by her footnem. Her Majesty was dressed in a silver broade, with a mantle of the same, furred with pads, clothed in white damask, and led by her footnem. Her Majesty and the second of the same seven ladies in rimson velvet, raced with gold; these were followed by two chargets of inedimable rather of the same of the same seven ladies in rimson velvet, faced with gold; these were followed by two charlots covered with including the same seven and the second four ladies in crimson velvet; next came seven all alties in the same dress; then thirty gentlewomen, attendants on the ladies of honour on horseback, dressed in sites and velvels; and the whole was closed by the guards, well

but be always her constant attendants. The conduit ran the whole time with variety of fine wines, and in the tower was a fine concert of mathematical to the tendency of the wines, and in the tower was a fine concert of mathematical the property of the wines. At Temple-bar her Majesty was again entertained with songs in concert by men and boys; and, proceeding from thence to Westminster, she there dismissed the Lord Mayor, returning him her sincere an hearty thanks for his good offices and those of the citizens on this considerable. The following day being appointed for her Mejesty's coronation, the Lord Mayor, dressed in crimson velves, with his collar of SS, attended by the aldermen and Sheriffs in earlet, repaired to Westminster, where they performed their several offices belonging to that ceramosy, And, on the Wednesday following, the King sent for the Mayor and alcheme to Westminster, who attendin; accordingly, his Majesty returned them thanks for their good services both to him and the Queen.

On the 19th of May, three years afterwards, Anne Boleyn was beheaded on Tower-bill, and on the following day Jane Seymour was wedded to the insatiatetyrant. She did not long survive the honour; and in July, 1540, the King married Ann of Cleves,

On the arrival of Anne of Cleves, she was met on Blackheath, on the Ard of January, 1540, by the Hanseath merchants, and those of Genoa, Florence, Venice, and Spain resident in the city of London, together with a number of 160, richly dressed in velvet, with chains of gold, and to the number of 160, richly dressed in velvet, with chains of gold, was a number of the principal editions, common-councinen, and aldermen, to the number of 160, richly dressed in velvet, with chains of gold, war force Princes, the nobility, and the Lord Mayor, was conducted in great magnificence to the Boys plance and, on his departure, after to Westminster, the Lord Mayor and aldermen, in the City barge, attended by The branzy, being the day appointed for their Majestier removal to Westminster, the

IIL—FROM THE DEATH OF HENRY VIII. TILL THE ACCESSION OF THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

ACCESSION OF THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

Edward VI., being nine years old, succeeded his father, 28th January,
1547; his maternal uncle, the Duke of Somerset, being chesen Lord
Protector. On the 6th of February the Lord Protector commenced his
high office by knighting the young King, in the presence of the Lord
Mayor and many other nobles and gentlemen; immediately after which,
the King, standing under a cunqy of state, took the sword from the
Lord Protector and knighted Henry Hoblethorn, then Lord Mayor, which
was the first act of Sovereignty performed by him.

In 1530, poor Mary of Sestland, and Dowager Queen of France, after
the death of the king her husband, on her return from France through
England, was sumptuously entertained at the Bishop of London's
Palace, by the Mayor and citizons, for four successive days, and at her
departure was attended by the principal nobility with the utmost magmiscence to Shoreditch Church, and theace by the Sheriffs to Waltham.

Let us drop the veil of oil kinn over the mcLancholy pageantry which
attended another hardess [laything of fortune, Lady Jane Grey, in her
short-lived triumph and assumed sovereignty.

velvet furred with powdered ermine, having on her head a caule of cloth of tinsell, beset with pearle and stone, and above the same upon her head a round circlet of gold, beset so richly with prelicus stones, that the value thereof was inestimable; the same caule and circlet being so massy and ponderous, that she was faine to beare up her head with her hand, and the canopy was borne over her charlot. Before her rode a number of gentlemen and knights, then judges, then doctors, then bishops, then Lords, then the council; after whom followed the Knyghts of the Bathe, thirteen in number, in their robes; the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Chancellor; and the Duke of Ncrffolke, and after him the Erle of Oxford, who bare the sword before hir: the Maior of London, in a gowne of crimosin velvet, bare the seeptre of gold, &c. After the Q. charlet, if the same of the seep of the seep

onnes.

On the 18th of August of the following year, the Queen having married Philip of Spain at Winchester, made her public entry with her husband into London, on which occasion the City was sumptuously adorned,
and embellished with a great number of stately pageants; "nor was
any expense spared by the citizens to testify their attachment to the
Towal pair."

and embellished with a great number of stately pageants; "nor was any expense spared by the clizens to testify their attachment to the royal pair."

Queen Elizabeth's entry and coronation procession was no less magnificent than anything of the kind which had previously occurred; but the long account given of these pageants has been so often republished, that we shall content ourselves with a briefer statement:—

At the time of her sister's death, Elizabeth was at Hatfeld, in Hertfordshira, from whence she repaired the next day to London, and was met at Highrate by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who conducted her Majesty to the Tower of London with great pomp.

On the 14th day of January, 1559, the Queen rode in grand procession through the city of London to Westminster, amidst the acclamations of an infinite number of people. At the west end of Cheapside, the Recorder addressed her Majesty in an affectionate speech, and at the same time presented her, in the name of the citizens, with a velvet purse, richly embrodiered, containing 1000 marks of gold. Her Majesty thanked the citizens for this token of their affection, promised to continue their good and gracious Sovereign, and that she would not heistate to spare her blood for their protection. But nothing endeared their new Sovereign more to them than her acceptance of an English Bible, richly gilt, which was let down from a pageant in Cheapside, by a child representing Truth. The Queen received the book with both her hands, and, having kissed it, laid it to her breast, and assured the City that she esteemed that gift more than all the samptious presents they had made her. The next day the Queen was crowned in Westminster Abbey.

On the defeat of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth attended by the nobility, went to the City, and dined with Sir Thomas Gresham, Kt., at his house in Bishopsyste-treet. After dinner, her Majesty returned through Cornhill, went into the Burse newly built by Sir Thomas, and, after viewing it in all parts, commanded proclamati

BOISTEROUS ENTERTAINMENT TO CHRISTIAN IV. OF DENMARK.

In 1606, Christian IV., King of Denmark, came to England (July 7, maining till the 11th), on a visit to the Queen, Anne of Denmark, his

morrows present aware for countries. So Explained for the conversal and the conversal for the presentation of the presentation of the conversal forms and the conversal forms

In June, 1607, James dined with the Lord Mayor, at Clothworkers' Iall, on which occasion he graciously accepted "a purse of gold," and seamo a "bother" of the company. On July 16, in the the same year, he King, with Prince Henry, being created Prince of Wales, dined at he Merchant Tailors' Hall. On Ct. 22th, being Lord Mayor's Day, rederick, the Elector Palatine, who had come over to solemnize his nupsials with the Princess Elizabeth, dined with the Lord Mayor, at the ails with the Princess Elizabeth, dined with the Lord Mayor, at he he feast, the Lord Mayor, in the name of the citizens, presented his lighness that a very large basin and ewer, and two large pots or flagons follow, in the same of the citizens, presented his gilner, richly gilt; and, upon the wedding day, the Lord Mayor presented received bride with a necklace of oriental pearl of above 2000 in value.

The next Royal guest of the citizens of London was the unbappy harles L, and that at a moment when he was in the thick of all his roubles.

sented the electoral bride with a necklace of oriental pearl of above 22000 in value.

The rext Royal guest of the citizens of London was the unhappy Charles I., and that at a moment when he was in the thick of all his too the rext Royal guest of the citizens of London was the unhappy Charles I., and that at a moment when he was in the thick of all his too the pear of the citizens on horseback, chosen from the different on the state of the citizens on horseback, chosen from the different companies, and conducted in grand procession to Guidhall, where they are splendidly entertained. In the evening they were conducted to the pear of the citizens on horseback, chosen from the different companies, and conducted in grand procession to Guidhall, where they are splendidly entertained. In the evening they were conducted to the pear of the conducted the conducted the conducted to the conducted conducted the conducted conducted conducted conducted the conducted conducted the conducted conduct

Charles II. was so pleased with the Civic entertainments, that he seven times in the course of his reign dined with the corporation or its companies.

The Prince of Orange landed at Torbay on the 5th Nov., 1685; and James II. left London with the avowed intention of marching against him, but indeed to make his own escape. As soon as his flight was known, the Lords spiritual and temporal met a Guildhall, and signed and published their declaration to apply to the Prince of Orange to assume the government of the country. This was followed the same day by an address from the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and Common Council, and by an address from the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and Common Council, and by another from the Lieutenape, of the Gity of London, to the Prince of Orange, in which they expressed similar sentiments.

On the evening of the day that James II. finally departed from Whitehall, the Prince of Orange arrived at the Palace of St. James, where he received the congratuations of the uobility, and of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and Common Council of London. The cononation took place on t'e lith of April following.

Sur Thomas Pilkington, the Lord Mayor; being re-elected for the year ensuing, in the name of the City, invited the King, Queen, Prince and Princess of Denmark, and both Houses of Parliament, to dine at Guildhall, on the approaching Lord Mayor's Day; at which time their Majesties, accompanied by their Royal Highnessee, and attended by a numerous train of the mobility, repaired to Cheapside, where they beheld the gorgeous cavaleade pass; which, considering the beautiful decorations of the streets, the richness of apparel, the fine appearance of the militia and Artillery Company, the pomp of the Royal regimen of Horse Volunteers, consisting of the chief clitzens most ampidence and curious embellishments of the several pageants, seems to have equalled, if not excelled, everything of the other lands and magnificence. The show being over, their Majesties were, by the Sheriffs, conducted to Guildhall, where they we

the Lord Steward's lodging, where they were entertained with an elegant supper.

The balconies and windows were crowded with infinite numbers of spectators, so that it was in a manner a double show, while the cavalcade was a pleasing sight to the beholders, and they no less a delightful object to the cavalcade.

On this joyful occasion the City was embellished with the most pompous decorations; and before St. Prail's School were placed the bluecoat boys, one of whom congratulated his Majesty in a very handsome speech.

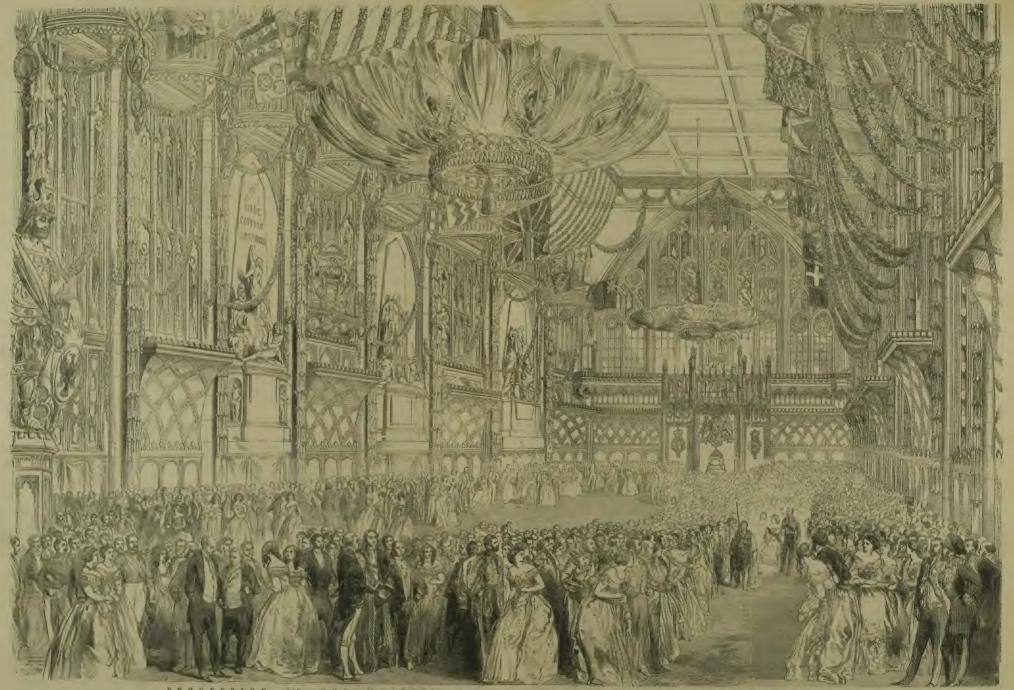
Queen Anne, who succeeded to the throne, March, 1702, on the 9th of November following dined with the Lord Mayor and corporation at Guildhall. On the 12th she went in great state to St. Paul's, accompanied by both Houses of Parliament, to attend a solemn thanksgiving for the success of the Earl of Mariborough in the Low Countries, and of Sir George Rook at Vigo.

IV.—FROM THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE I. TO THE YEAR 1814.

mind by both Homes of Parliament, to attend a solemn thank'sgiving for the team of Nariborough in the Low Countries, and of Sit George Hoot at Vigo.

IV.—FROM THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE I. TO THE YEAR 1814.

On the death of Queen Anne (Ang. 1, 1714), the House of Brunswick succeeded to the throne of these realms; and, a few days after, George I. and his public entry into London, acon, a few days after, George I. and his public entry into London, acon, a few days after, George I. and his public entry into London, acon, a few days after, George I. and his public entry into London, acon acon the control of the control o



PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY TO THE STATE BALL IN THE GUILDHALL

passed all former exhibitions. All the public offices, the houses of the nobility and gentry, as well as many of those of private individuals, were decorated with transparencies or elegant designs in coloured lamps; while, even in the humble garret of the indigent, the gleam of loyalty and affection twinkled as cheerfully, if not as brightly, as in the splendid pression of the coulent.

own in the humble garret of the mungenview gas and the splendid in of the option. In this hold as obserfully, if not as brightly, as in the splendid in of the option opti

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS,

Agreed ambier of surface of English Solvense, and rearnight and pertinently and at the cost of so much blood and
not be ablication of Napolenn, in 1844.

The office of the Prince Regent was followed by the Emparco of
the ablication of Napolenn, in 1844.

The office of the International Control of the Solvense of the International Control
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JUNE 11, 1814.

Passing over the events of war, which was shortly renewed, and carfred on with noth setter of war, which was shortly renewed, and carfred on with noth side, we come, prehaps, to the most billion to be a compared to the most of t

and, after leaving Merchant ratiors' Hair, pair a time to correct control of Common Council was held on the 8th of June, to vote adees to the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, and subscript to invite them and the Prince Regent to a sumptuous enternent in the Guidhall, which was graciously accepted; and, on the a banquet was given by the Corporation, that must have equally itsed and delighted the noble visitants. From an account printed der of the Corporation, the following extracts are taken:—
be following flustrious and distinguished personages were present at festival, in addition to the officers of state, and others of the principal control of the control of the principal con

ossay; Monsicur de Doubatchefisky, Consul-General; the Roy., chuplain.

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chierdorick, nephew of the King; Prince Henry, boother of the Illiam, the brother of the King; Prince Anden Raddwil, Starbal of Wahlstadhit; General Count Tork, of Wartenburg; General Count General Count and France, Grand, mant-General de France, Clark, and the Roger, Grand, mant-General de France, Carden General Count Standenburg, and Major de Roeder, Major Count, Noedita, Aldes-de-Camp; and Henry Count, Marie Count, Major de Roeder, Major Count, Noedita, Aldes-de-Camp; Chancellor of Svate, Baron de Jacob Kleest, Minister of Humboldt, Munister of State; Baron de Bullow, Minister of Humboldt, Baron de Arnin, Count de Brahl, Chambor-Albrecht, Councillor of the Cabinet; Monsieur Aucillon, Coun-

ulity and Persons of Distinction.—His Serene Highness the Prince

* Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg | His Royal
Trimes Royal of Bavaria, this Royal Highness the Duke of Saxohighness the Duke of Orleans; Prince Metternich (Austrian),
stellu (Austrian); Prince Teherbetsof (Rassian); Count Harden-

Lauvertan).

Annes, Dake of Montellano (Russian); Baron Fagel (Dutch); Connt Mered (Russian); Baron Fagel (Dutch); Connt Mered (Russian); Baron Fagel (Dutch); Connt Mered (Russian); Count (Lotastre (French); Baron de Assobi Kloset (Prussian), ign Ministers.—Baron de Rohausen (Swedsh); Count St. Martin d'Agile (Marin d'Agile (Marin d'Agile (Marin Garon)); Marin (Marin d'Agile (Marin Garon)); Monsierr de Marin (Marin d'Agile (Marin Garon)); Monsierr de Rouadani (Turkish), et cleater, Esq. assistunt master of the oeremonica.

In consequence of the Grand Duchess of Oldenberg and several Russian ladies of distinction having been included in the list sent by order of the Emperor of Russia, it was thought proper that the Lady Mayoress should be present, to receive the Grand Duchess and the other Russian ladies; and her Ladyship was accordingly present, as also the Countess of Liverpool, the Viscountess Castlereagh, and Miss Elizabeth Domville, sister of the Lady Mayoress, who were invited on the occasion.

m.
mgst the Royal personages, noblemen, and gentlemen of disnwho were invited, but could not be present in consequence of
sition or other peculiar circumstances, we find the names of the
of Clarence, the Duke of Cumberland (on the Continent), the
of Sussex, the Lord High Chancellor, the Dukes of Norfolk and

Richmond, Count de Funchal, Portuguese Ambassador; Prince of Cas-Science Minister: Baron Doernberg, Hessian Minister; Right

Richmond, Count de Faussin, 1978.

Richmond, Count de Faussin, 1978.

Hon, George Canning, &c.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to give a proper effect to this magnificent banquet, determined on going in state, with the full splendour of his court. Orders were accordingly issued to all the officers to be in readiness at St. James's Palace, to attend his Royal Highness.

About three o'clock the streets east of Temple-bar were lined on both sides with nearly 8000 troops, regulars, millita, and volunteers, aided by detachments of cavalry.

Shortly after four o'clock the cavalcade departed from Carlton House in the following order:

The Eleventh Proposa.

Shortly after four o'clock the eavalende departed from Carlton House in the following order:

The Eleventh Dragons.

The O'clock of the Household, and Prove of the Prince Regents earlians, in which were the Officers of Aistending.

The Biate Carriagee of the Prince O'clock of Cambridge and Dive of the English of the Prince of Dive of Cambridge and Dive of Kent, sach threas by 5 is Horse.

The State Carriage of the Dive of Co. comms in his State Carriage.

Between each of the precading Carriage were Sections of the Royal Lorse Osards.

The Carriage of his Majedy's Ministers,
Which were followed Easter Order of the Royal Lorse Osards.

A Carriage and his House, occupied by the Prince of Diversion of the Carriage, with its discount of the Province Order of State,

A Carriage and his House, occupied by the Prince Departs Officers of State,

Bix Royal Carriages, with its discount of the Diversion Order of the Carriage of the Carriage

About five o'clock the Prince Regent was followed by the Emperor of Russia in the following order:—

samuel rurner, 7-9c, a. West India merchant, and cine of the direct and the local banner and barner and the carry of the first of Chaltham and Mr. Pitt, those mouncains are the and of Chaltham and Mr. Pitt, those mouncains are the carry of the halt; and a great number of gold and aliver and classes, with wax-lights, were most tast-fully disposed on every table. In order to increas the effect of the illiminations, the windows in the carry of the halt; and a great number of gold and aliver and classes, with wax-lights, were most tast-fully disposed on every table. In order to increas the effect of the illiminations, the windows in the carry of the halt; and a great number of gold and aliver and classes, with wax-lights, were most tast-fully disposed on every table. In order to increas the effect of the illiminations, the windows in the carry of the halt, and a proper costume to the common of the many tables, and the carry of the summer and the many tables, attended by reason of the many tables, and the carry of the summer and the common of the ladies; and, that the line of the fronts of the Royal table, attended by men and the proper of the summer and

state immediately before him. On the entrance of the Royal and illustrious personages, they were severally announced and conducted through the hall, attended by the aldermen, the chairmen, and sentlemen of the committee, to the Common Council and New Council Chambers, between the lines formed by the members of the corporation, and with shouts of welcome and appropriate music: our own Princes of the blood-reyal with the national sir of "God save the King," and the illustrious warriors with the air of "See the conquering here comes." The other great personages, Princes, ambassadors, Marshais, Ministers, Peers, Judges, &c., continued to arrive in quick succession, and were all received with the mest cordial shouts of applause.

The Prince Regent and the two Sovereigns being received in the Common Council Chamber by the Lord Mayor, were conducted to the state chairs placed at the apper end. The Lady Mayoress received the Grand Duchess, and those ladies who were to dine in the hall, as they extered the room. When the Prince Regent was seated, the Lord Mayor, having laid aside his crimson velvet robes, and put on his embroidered state or entertaining gown, advanced with the aldermen and Mr. Recorder, who read an address to his Royal Highness, to which he made a gracious reply.

His Royal Highness was then graciously pleased to order letters-patent

the room. When the Prince Regent was seaked, the Lord Mayor, having laid saile his crimson veivet robes, and put on his embroidered state or entertaining gown, advanced with the aldermen and Mr. Recorder, who read an address to his Royal Highness, to which he made a gracious reply.

His Royal Highness was then graciously pleased to order letters-patent to be prepared, for granting the dignity of a baronet to the Lord Mayor, who kissed hands on the occasion.

At seven o'clock dinner was announced, and the Royal and illustrious company passed from the drawingrooms into the hall in regular state procession, the bands of their Royal Highnesses the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, in the music galleries, playing national and appropriate airs. The City officers, the aldermen, and the Lord Mayor, carrying the state sword, praceded his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who, with the Emperor and Grand Duchess, the King of Prussia, and the Princes of his family, followed by the distinguished guests, walked round the hall, turning as they entered to the right and going round the tables at the west end, proceeded to the east, by which means the ladies in the galleries, all standing and waving their handkerchiefs, were gratified with a full view of the illustrious visitors. The Royal party then ascended the steps leading to the elevated platform on which the Royal table was placed, and there seated themselves. This table, being twelve feet wide, was most sumptuous in its display of gold plate: its richness, indeed, was unparalleled magnificent ornaments in caldelabra, epergnes, tureens, ewers, cups, dishes, glaciers, &c., being selected for the purpose; and the great body of light thereon produced a most striking and brilliant effect. In the front of the Royal table were placed on the elevated platform and on the steps to the table.

The Gentlemen Pensioners and Yeomen of the Guard were stationed on the elevated platform and on the steps leading thereto, in regular order and at proper distances.

The Royal party were sea

City, who very handsomely and voluntarily offered the same for the oc-casion, and by procuring other massive services, sufficient for the purpose.

Samuel Turner, Esq. a West India merchant, and one of the direc-tors of the Bank of England, very handsomely presented a fine turtle for the occasion, which was the only one that could be procured, and was the first imported in the season, and arrived in time to be served at the Royal table.

In their hands, added to the grandeur of the procession, and produced a

In their hands, added to the grandeur of the procession, and produced a novel and most brilliant effect.

After his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had retired, the ladies were admixed from the galleries into the hall, provision having been previously made for that purpose, by the erection of a staircase of communication at the west end.

In addition to the entertainment in the hall, dinners were provided at the new London Tavern, for the general of the district and the field-officers of the regimens and corps on duty, and the heralds and officers of arms; at the Guildhall Coffee-house, for the Lord Chancellor's and Judges' suites, and the officers of the Lord Mayor's household; likewise for the vocal performers and the Royal military bands, previous to their attendance in the hall. Provisions were also made in the various faverns and inns in the neighbourhood, for the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, the Yoomen of the Guard, and other persons in attendance upon the Royal personages, as well as for their horses and carriages; and the great room in Cateaton-street, belonging to the late Paul's Head Tavern, was appropriated to the luvery servants, where they were furnished with every proper refreshment.

The principal attendants upon the company in the hall were not hired waiters, but composed of citizens and other gentlemen of respectability, dressed alike, in black with white waistocats, who granticutivy officed their services upon the cocasion, and not only acted as waiters, but superintended and took care of the great quantity of plate that was used, the value of which was estimated to exceed \$200,000.

The committee appointed to conduct this magnificent entertainment made a report as to the expenses to the Court and Common Council, on the 15th of March, 1817; which was ordered to be printed, and a copy thereof to be sent to every member of the Court. From this official document it appears "the expenses of altering and fitting up the Guildhall, together with the entertainment to his Royal Highness the Frince Re

Mayor); and for decorations, &c., for horses; which being added to the aforementioned sum, makes the whole expense for that entertainment \$20,347 5s. 2d.

DINNER TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.
On the 18th of July a splendid entertainment was given by the corporation to the Duke of Wellington in the Guildhall; the Duke of York, everal of his Royal brothers, and numerous distinguished officers having accepted an invitation. On their arrival they were severally conducted by the members of the Common Council through the hall, the military bands of music in the galleries playing the tanue of "God save the King," to the Common Council-room, which was fitted up as a drawing-room, where they were received by the Lord Mayor. And on the arrival they were severally only the health of his Grace the Duke of Wellington at the porch of Guildhall, he was received by the Lord Mayor. And on the arrival they were they were received by the Lord Mayor. And on the arrival they were they were received by the Lord Mayor. And on the arrival they were they were received by the Lord Mayor. And on the arrival they were they were received by the Lord Mayor. And on the arrival they were they were received by the Lord Mayor. And on the arrival they were they were received by the Lord Mayor. And on the house of appliance, the Iddies in the galleries waving their handker-reliefs, and the bands starking up "See the conquering here comes." From thence his Court of Common Council in their mazarine gowns, to the Common the Council room, and presented to the Lord Mayor at the upper end, who immediately rose, and, in the name of the corporation, welcomed in the Strace was conducted through the passage, formed by them, taking his seat, and having several of the distinguished characters who had been invited, and the aldermen, standing, on both sides of him, and the members of the Court of Common Council forming themselves into an other members of the city of London in the accustomed manner, with the spin of a subject of the land of a freeman, admitted his

The cost of this festival was £1736 8s. 10d.

The cost of this festival was £1736 8s. 10d.

This was the last of the State civio festivities, till we come to our own time. Neither George IV. nor William IV. dined in the City on their accession. The City was never on very good terms with the former, and his Majesty preferred trying fresh ground of popularity in the sister isle. William was deterred, at the eleventh hour, from his intended visit, by the groundless alarms of Sir John Key, who thereby carned the prefix of Don to his patronymio at the hands of the wags of the day. How also a doughty alderman, Sir Claudius Hunter, scouted the idea of danger, and voluntered with Roman magnanimity to preserve the peace of the City, mounted upon his white clarger, also forms a verdant spot in the field of memory. Our present gracious Sovereign has twice visited the city in State, on November 9, 1837, after her accession; and on October 28, 1844, when she opened the New Royal Exchange in person: but these events are of too recent date to come within our province as historians of City Pageants.

NOTES ABOUT THE GUILDHALL.

NOTES ABOUT THE GUILDHALL.

There are but few structures within the city of London of equal antiquity with the Guildhall, and probably none possessing such diversified historical associations. Although erected chiefly for the various purposes incident to the municipal system of government which London has always enjoyed, it has, in the progress of ages, been the scene of events of far wider interest and more general importance.

London, fron the very earliest period, having been a self-governing community, has probably never been without a Guildhall as the seat and centre of local authority and administration. There seems little room for doubt thatit had such a building in the remote times of Edward the Confessor. The original Guildhall stood westward of the present one, and abutted on Aldernanbury; and, in comparison with the now existing hall, is described by one of the old chroniclers as "a little cottage." The present spacious hall was begun to be created in the year 1411, but wasnot entirely finished for many years afterwards, most likely from want means to defray the great expense of completing so large an edifice. The celebrated Richard Whittington, through his executors, was a constituted liberally towards it.

The Guildhall of London has been the scene of many striking events connected with the history of the country, independently of those of municipal or local interest only. One in particular—the crafty attempt of Richard III, (through the Duke of Buckingham) to begule the assembled citizens into an approval of his usurpation of the regal dignity—has been so Immortalised by Shakspeare that we give some particulars of it, from Knight's "London Fictorially Illustrated."—

It was on Tressay, the 24th of June, 1483, that the citizens were seen focking

It was on Tuesday, the 24th of June, 1483, that the citizens were seen flocking

as they could, 'King Richard I King Re hard 1' and then there up their caps in token of joy, and they that stood before cast back their heads, matreiling thereof, but nothing they seid. And when the Duke and the Mayor cast this manner, they wisely turned it to their purpose, and said it was a goodly cry and a joyni to hear every man seid one soviet, and on man saying nay. 'This scene, so graphically described by Hall ('roun Sir T. More), would form one of the richest bits of comody, were it not for the tright executions which autround the whole.

1348. The trial of the youthful and accomplished Anne Askew on a charge of heresy, preferred by command of Henry YIII, Bishlop Bonner, and others of his bigoted councillors, which ended in her o ndemnation, her forture on the rack, and her martyrdom in the fiames of Smithfield.

1841. The trial of the Earl of Surrey, one who was distinguished by every accomplishment which becomes a scholar, a courtier, and a soldier, and who, to gratify the malice of Henry VIII., was convicted of high treason.

1553. The trial and condemnation of the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey and her husband.

soldier, and who, to gratify the malice of Henry VIII, was convicted of high treason.

1553. The trial and condemnation of the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey and her husband.

1554. The trial of Sir Nicholas Throgmorien on a charge of being implicated in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion against Queen Mary; a trial which is described as the most interesting perhaps on resord, for the exhibition of intellectual power, and remarkable for the corrage displayed by the Jury in returning a verticit in opposition to the despotic wishes of the Court, though at the expense of imprisonment and fines.

1866. The trial of the Jesuit Garnet for participating in the Gunpowder Plot of Guido Fawkes and his associates.

1842. Charles I. attended at a Common Council, and claimed their assistance in apprehending Hampdea and the four other members of the House of Commons' whose patricite opposition to the Kir gr measures had led him to denounce them as guilty of high treason, and who had taken shelter in the Ciry to avoid arrees.

During the Civil War and the time of the Commonwealth, the Guildhall became the arens of many an important incident connected with the political events of the times; and, at a later period, when the government of James II, had become so intolerable that he was forced to abdicate, Guildhall was the spot where the Lords of Parliament assembled, and agreed on a declaration in favour of the assumption of regal authority by the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III.

Being the place where the citizens have for ages been accustorased to assemble, not only to transact municipal business, but also freely to discuss public grievances, to consider and suggest remedies for great social evils, and to promote the general interests of humanity, many other events of deep public interest and importance might, if space allowed, be mentioned as having sumanated from this celebrated spot

With regard to the building itself, a few words of general description, taken from the same source last quoted, may be acceptable —— As we enter

GOG AND MAGOG.

GGG AND MAGOG.

THE glants at the western end of the hall are erroneously named "Gog and Magog," from their association with a fabulous account of Corineus and Gog-Magog, related by no better authority than Geoffrey of Monthalm and Gog-Magog, related by no better authority than Geoffrey of Monthalm and Gog-Magog, related by no better authority than Geoffrey of Monthalm and Gog-Magog, related by no better authority almost a Saxon and an ancient Briton. There were certainly glants here before the fire, which only burned the roof of the hall, and were annually carried in my Lord Mayor's Show." At length they grew old and feeble, and two new, substantial, and majestic glants—carved in wood—were set up in 1707, each measuring upwards of fourteen feet in height: they are hollow, Joined, and glaed inside. Until 1815, when they were repaired, they stood, with the old clock and a balcomy between them, over the stairs leading from the hall to the courts of law and the council chamber: hence the popular saying, "When the giants hear the clock strike twelve, they come down to dinner." Their habiliments were renewed, and their armour polished, on the Queen's visit to Guildhall, November 9, 1837.

LINES

ON THE OCCASION OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

We reprint, as matter of history, the following lines, which are appended to the official memoir, in relation to the State Ball on Wednesday:—
Inglorious deeds deserve a song, Then, London, one to theel
Thine accion to theel
Thine accion to theel
The watchword of the Free
Liming
The watchword of the Free
While Justice rules within her
Walla,
And Honour guides the Free
Of conquering Posco the pioneers
Her dauntless merchants are;
Hor ship are found the world around,
Her soons heath every star.
Her sheltering tree of Liberty
Is rooted and may more and more;
It roote a many avery whore.

And now within the ranclon thells, LINES
ON THE OCCASION OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

Beautiles and the state of the

MR. THACKERAY'S SIXTH AND LAST LECTURE.

The subjects of this lecture (delivered on Thursday week) were sterne and Goldsmith. The works of the former were partly suggested by beyhood reco-lections of his father's military life. The lady he married woose than by intimating her intention of leaving all her fortune to him, and they lived to be hearily tired of each oftier. Nevertheless, Sterne wrote sontimental letters to her; and, at the same time, addressed similar effacions to Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, when he hoped to marry after his wife's death—for which Mr. Thackeray honoursed Sterne with the appellation of a seamp.

The letters written by Sterne on and shouth his daughter are, on the contrary, not entimental, but arties and affectionate. Sentimentality is not genaine of entimental, but arties and affectionate. Sentimentality is not genaine continuous and imposture entered into the display. The man of genius—this actor—the quack, reminded Mr. Thackeray of a sentimental Jurray entimental series, and the state of the

squant sauce. In all each passages there was always something, too, which one dare not read aloud—some orderay double emicarly, courging the purity of the best written descriptions.

In Oliver Goldamth, on the other hand, all was sincere: he was an horset soul, and the most beloved of English writers. His nature transit, he was a wanderer, and passed the day in building air cas les for the morrow. His awest story of the "Vicar of WakeSold" has found its way into every castle almost of Europe. His drope of the passage of the was almost of Europe. His drope of the was almost of Europe. The booksellers were his chosen patrons, and systematically insulted him, but ultimately he derived a large income from them. He did at forty-for the centre series of bectures. There was a tradition, he alide at forty-for the centre series of bectures. There was a tradition, he alide on most with roop profession was negative to the reckessness of their lives. They had morely paid a social penalty for solid liregularities. In other respect, they were not worse off than capitains, harristers, shopkeepers, who started in life wanting means and lack of capital; and who had hearts as bray as ever best in the breast of a poet (?). Who is the subject of the third was a forty of the earth of the control of the author, that the bould be a compt from responsibility and dancer? Society does not look down upon the author, but the buffour, whe as such cannot called end of the controlled of marks evidently produced great dissatisfaction among a large portion of the audience, and became the subject of intense discussion to groups of persons while leaving the room.

THE METEOR OF JUNE 22.

THE MEIROR OF JUNE 22.

(To the Edstor.)

I have read in your paper of the 28th ult. the illustrated account of a melcer seen from the London and Black wall Extension Railway, at leven o'clock PM.

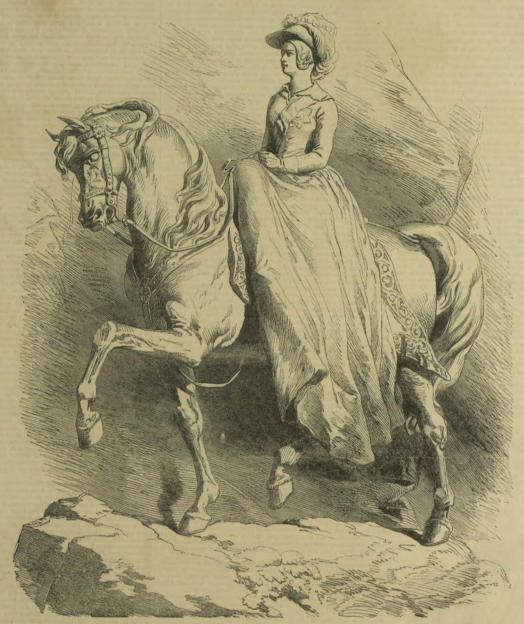
on the 28th ult., and bearing week by south from the power of the property of the control of

Horstown House, Founces anny new room, it comes, when the following seem near London, on Sunday, the 22nd uil., as eleven r m. At the very same time I saw such an appearance near Dunottar Casila, seventeen miles south of Aberdeen. It was a creacent-shaped, about one-third of the size of the shift-moon. It was at an apparent elevation slightly greater than Jupiter, and situated nearly due weet. It did not seem to travel at all, that I recollect, nor to fall, I am certain; but continued in sight for some moments, and then burth lake a rocket, at the correct side, towards the north, when the leaded precently vanished, and the that a signate of the state of the st

curious. £2300 to the West Ham Almshouses.—Miss Mary

the strong of the R. Whitper-the best owners and the province of Camerbury, has best owners the strong of £40,000 in Ireland. The will is in his Lordship's handwhiting and the Mindledon on the 12th of October last, His death occurred at Pietro Duchy of Lucca, on the 29th of April. He has bequeathed to his Count annuity of £2000, parity charged on the Ridley Estate, belonging to his and on the Tandridge Estate, which belonged to his late brother. His Lobequeaths to each of his eleven younger children £403 a year, and to marriage portion of £13,000.





STATUETTE OF HER MAJESTY, MODELLED BY COUNT D'ORSAY,



GROUP OF SCULPTURE, BY LOUGH, AT THE CITY BALL.



TOILET FOR HER MAJESTY, AT THE CITY BALL.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

WILLIAM BROWN, ESQ., M.P. FOR SOUTH LANCASHIRE. WILLIAM BROWN, ESQ., M.P. FOR SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

THE honourable member, eldest son of Alexander Brown, of Ballymeas, county Antrim, was born at that place in the May of 1784. At
twelve years of age he was placed for education under the care of the
Rev. J. Bradley, at Catterick, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, from
whence, in 1800, he returned to Ireland, and soon afterwards sailed with
his father and mother for the United States of America, and at Baltimore, where his father continued the linen trade, in which he had been
engaged in Ireland, received in the counting-house his commercial education. In a few years the house at Baltimore became the firm of Alexander Brown and Sone, consisting of the father and his sons, William,
John, George, and James. In 1809 William returned to England, established a branch of the firm in Liverpool, and they shortly afterwards
abandoned the exclusive linen business, and became general merchants.
The transactions of the firm son extended so as to require further

abandoned the exclusive lincu business, and became general merchants. The transactions of the firm soon extended so as to require further branches, and James established himself at New York, and John at Pailadelphia; and, on the death of their father, the business, then the most extensive in the American trade, was continued by the four brothers, George remaining in Ballimore. During the war, in addition to its trading transactions, the house, from its high commercial character, became of necessity engaged in bankfrom its high commercial character, became of necessity engaged in bankgray transactions, their known connexions on both sides of the Atlantic giving assurance that bills on America or England would be accepted and paid without advice, which the chances of war might have rendered it matter of extreme difficulty and delay to have forwarded, and in this portion of its business the house became in after years most extensively known.

The close of the year 1886 commenced a period of uncounsiled com-

it matter of extreme difficulty and delay to have forwarded, and in this portion of its business the house became in after years most extensively known.

The close of the year 1886 commenced a period of unequalled commercial difficulty, the pressure of which was felt with the utmost severity in the American trade. The disastrous aspect of affairs from 1887 to 1886 induced the brothers George and John, who had by this time realised ample fortunes, to retire from the firm, leaving William, the eldest, and James, the youngest, to continue the concern. 500 American banks had failed, it was impossible to obtain remittances from the United States to England, all confidence was destroyed. The firm held American bills for a very large amount, and of which between 2700,000 and 2800,000 were protested for non payment. Their own resources were a good deal locked up in stocks and other securities, and bills in the hands of the American partners. No bills were to be depended upon—for it was impossible to any what house on either side of the Atlantic were east—nor was specie to be had for remittance to meet the engagements of the house in Liverpool, and which at that period amounted to 24,750,000. So extensive were the commercial transactions of the house, which in the previous year had turned over more than ten millions, and the annual average dealings of which may have been and are about seven millions, that any stoppage, however temporary, would have added in an almost inesticulable degree to the commercial embarrassment of the period. But the house had ample resources for every engagement; and, on a statement of its affairs by the house, the Bank of England, and which was, in addition to securities to the amount of £4,000,000, deposited with the Bank itself.

The United States Bank was then in full tide of prosperity, and it

itself.

The United States Bank was then in full tide of prosperity, and it was proposed by the partners of the house in America to forward a letter of credit which that bank had agreed to give, for £400,000, to the Bank of England, which would have cost the firm a commission of two and a half per cent., or a bulk sum of £10,000, an expense which the



MR. W. BROWN, M.P. FOR SOUTH LANCASHIRE. FROM A DAQUEREO-TYPE BY CLAUDET.

Bank of England declined to impose upon them, expressing itself no less satisfied with the security of the firm than it could be with that of the United States Bank. About half the sum granted by the Bank was used, and within six months it was repaid, and the Bank expressed themselves highly gratified at the promptitude with which the loan was returned. A large amount of the protested bills were ultimately paid, but, the transactions of that disastrous period are not completely wound in vet.

wever defeated; but the election was the signal for the forty-shilling-celoid agitation of the League; and on the resignation of Lor leasmere, in 1840, so completely had the condition of the registry on changed, that Mr. Brown, again put is momination, was re-read without opposition, the chances of a context being felt to be quite peless; and on the general election, in 1847, he was invited by a re-nisition, jointly with the Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, bearing upwards

Ellemere, in 1846, so completely had the condition of the registry been changed, that Mr. Brown, again put is nomination, was returned without opposition, the chances of a contest being felt to be quite hopeless; and on the general election, in 1847, he was invited by a requisition, jointly with the Hon. Charles Pelham Villers, bearing upwards of 9000 signatures, and probably the most numerously signed requisition that was ever presented to any candidates again to come forward. Mr. Villers declined to become a candidate, being unwilling to retire from the support of the straggle for Kree Trade. Mr. Villers well and the support of the straggle for Kree Trade. Mr. Villers well and the support of the straggle for Kree Trade. Mr. Villers well and the support of the straggle for Kree Trade. Mr. Villers well and the support of the straggle for Kree Trade. Mr. Villers well and the support of the straggle for Kree Trade. Mr. Villers well and the support of the straggle for Kree Trade. Mr. Villers well and the support of the straggle for Kree Trade. Mr. Villers well and the support of the straggle for Kree Trade. Mr. Villers well and the support of the straggle for Kree Trade. Mr. Villers well and the support of the support o

the 200,000,000 or \$40,000,000 of gold in circulation into the Bank, and so can ble them to meet the requirements of the mercantile community of the state of the second o

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

but, the transactions of that disastrons period are not completely wound up yet.

In 1825, Mr. Brown took an active part in the agitation for reform in the constitution of the management of the Liverpool Docks Estate, the entire government of which at that time rested with the corporation, and, by the advice of Mr. Huskisson, the honourable member and others dejuted with him on a deputation to the Government effected an arrangement, by which thirteen of a committee for the management of the estate were to be chosen from the corporation, and eight from the ratepayers. On that committee Mr. Brown sat for about eight years, and during that period a great extension was made in the dock space, and during that period a great extension was made in the dock space, and during that period a great extension was made in the dock space, and during that period a great extension should become liquidated.

In 1831 Mr. Brown was so elected an Alderman of Liverpool, and served in that capacity for seven years; and, in 1838, declining to serve, paid a penalty of 280.

In 1834, on the death of Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, M.P. for South Lanachine, Mr. Brown was invited by the Anti-Corn-Law League to become a calified for the representation. Up to that period the League had not organised any system of attention either to the borough or country agistries. Trade was depressed, the distress in the manufacturing twins of Lumeashire extreme, but the prices of grain and live-stock were hagh, and the landed influence in the country to state, that Mr. Brown the contest to be a hopeless one. Mr. Entwishe, who had formerly contested Manchester, was the candidate in the Protectionist interest. The contest to be a hopeless one. Mr. Entwishe, who had formerly contested Manchester, was the candidate in the Protectionist interest. The contest to be a hopeless one. Mr. Entwishe, who had formerly contested Manchester, was the candidate in the Protectionist interest. The contest to be a hopeless one. Mr. Entwishe, we had formerly contested Manchester, was

wine or water—doling, however, it must be confessed, marveillous little Justice to the formor. It is curious, indeed, to observe how little value, not appear to be worthy of the unds not upon that wines. They do not appear to be worthy of the unds not they do not appear to be worthy of the unds not not control to the worth of the unds of the under the un

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Proceed delictions of the process of

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ASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The atention of the Heads and Conductors of Giabs, Public Institutional Library and Conductors of Giabs, Public Institutional Company is present to arrange for the conveyance of parties to any of the places of his recincian one or interest described in it, by the ordinary or by special trains, at very reduced fares. Forms and further particulars to be had by application to the conductors of the conductors of the stations, price one shilling.

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OND'S PERMAN INENT MARKING INK.—
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NIGHT LIGHTS.—CAUTION.

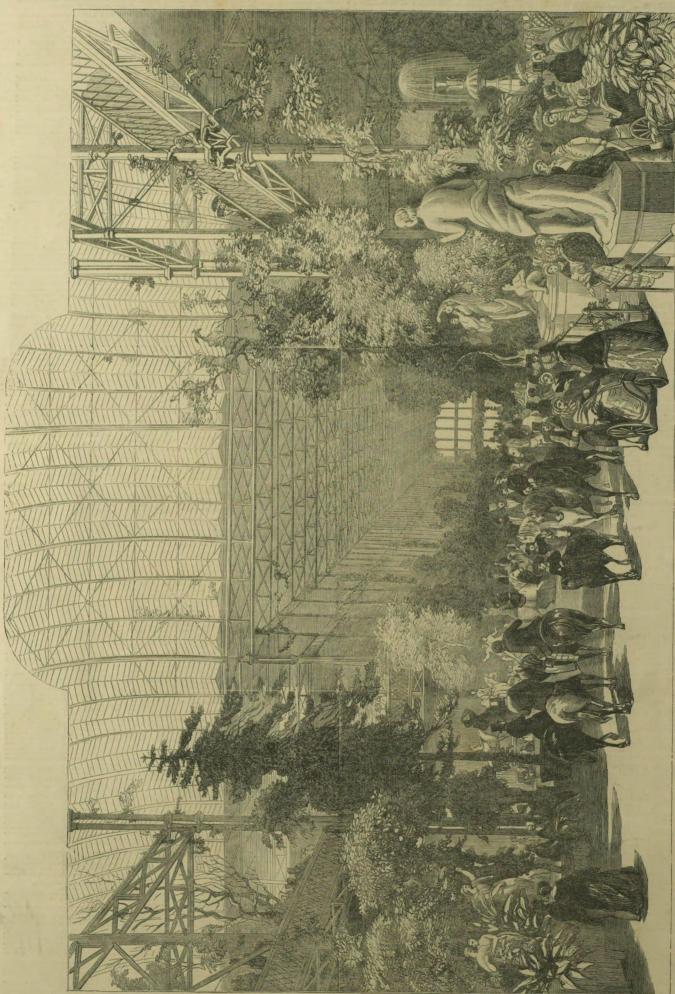
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